The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,473.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 1st March 1870, at noon.

	March 1870		March.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Galle	8
,, Carwar	2	,, Negapatam	11
,, Mangalore	3	,, Madras	14
,, Cannanore	4	,, Coconada	16
,, Calicut	4	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Beypore	4	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Cochin	5	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta	20
,, Colombo	7		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 28th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the undermentioned ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st February, 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

THE new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE. Cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 16th February 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2005 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on MONDAY, the 7th March. For Freight apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine A I Iron Ship SLIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged two-thirds of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom. For Freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship OCTAVIA, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Basrow without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

[illegible]bay, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRAUNSTONE, from Liverpool, Captain Owens, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Owens, Ship Braunstone.

Bombay, 18th February 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £58, 2nd class £34, } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ ,, Under Vests.
- 1 ,, Linen Collars.
- 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
- 1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 ,, White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM Ship KRISHNA having arrived with Cargo ex ATLANTIC 16th, and ROSETTA 23rd January, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their goods at the Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd February 1870.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—The PROPERTY of this Company is now available for the LANDING and STORING of almost every description of Merchandize at reduced rates, of which a revised Tariff may be had on application.

The Timber Depot is ready for the reception of Logs, and Boards and Planks will be landed at the Bunder. The new road from the Mount Road to the Timber Depot, which will be available in about a month, is being constructed for the special convenience of the Timber trade.

For the landing and storing of Coals the property is very advantageously situated, having communication by good roads with all the Steam Mills, which, with one or two exceptions, are at a less distance from this Bunder than from any of the other Bunders in Bombay.

Every facility will be rendered by the Company's Assistants at the Bunder in furthering the prompt discharge of Boats, and careful attention will be given to the interests of all persons landing articles at the Bunder.

Steam Cranes are available for the landing of Machinery and heavy packages at moderate rates.

Special arrangements will be made where a large area is occupied for storage purposes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY the 8th March 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were submitted to the Meeting held on the 22nd February 1870 and carried unanimously:—

1st. That Article 35 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the word "Fourteen" and inserting in its place the word "Ten" as the number of days notice to be given of a Meeting of the Company.

[illegible] by striking out the word "Five" and inserting in its place the word "Three" as the number of Directors of the Company.

3rd. That Article 58 of the Articles of Association be amended by inserting the words "by the other Directors such appointment by them to be confirmed" between the words "up" and "at" in said Article."

4th. That Article 75 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the word "Returns" and inserting in its place the word "Income."

5th. That Article 98 of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "with the consent and by the order of a General Meeting, but not otherwise."

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd February 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1870.

DRAMA AND BURLESQUE.

ANOTHER

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock to H. T. Craven, Esq.'s much-admired Drama in two Acts, entitled,

THE POST BOY.

Sir John Bingley, Bart.	Mr. W. South.
Mr. Bingley (his Son)	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Joe Spurrit (a Post Boy)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Fubbs (a Footman)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Fesac (an Agent)	Mr. S. Herberte.
Miss Wharton	Mrs. Richardson.
Maria	Miss Waddy Deering.
Lacet (her Maid)	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

OVERTURE........................ Orchestra.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Byron's Fairy Burlesque Extravaganza,

CINDERELLA!

OR, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

CHARACTERS.

Prince Prettypet (Prince of Salerno, and of pretty Fellows)	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Dandini (his Valet, and a very deep one)	Mr. W. South.
Alidoro (his Tutor)	Mr O. Deering.
The Baron Balderdash (a slightly damaged edition of the "Last of the Barons," bound in calf, three vols. in one, by no means lettered, and very generally cut)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Buttoni (a Page of the "Last of the Barons")	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Clorinda (the Baron's eldest Daughter, an oldish young person of the gushing order, very hard upon Thisbe, but remarkably soft upon the Prince)	Mr. H Richardson.
Thisbe (the Baron's second Daughter)	Miss Fanny Wiseman
Cinderella (the Baron's youngest Daughter)	Miss Waddy Deering
The Fairy Queen (Cinderella's Godmother)	Miss Cooke.
The Fairy Godmother	Mr. S. Herberte.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 25th Feb. 1870,

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS,

AND THE

MAID AND THE MAGPIE,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

TO

Mr. F. H. POLLOCK

Previous to his departure for England.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

In which Mr. F. H. POLLOCK will appear (for the last time in Bombay) in his far-famed Comic Song

THE HAPPIEST FELLOW OUT,

Which if there is a good house will indeed be true!

First time in Bombay of the New Burlesque with New Scenery Dresses, and Effects!

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

ISAAC, "Old Clo'" .... Mr. F. H. POLLOCK

Supported by the whole strength of the Star Dramatic and Burlesque Troupe.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., also from yours truly,

F. H. POLLOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, FIVE young RETREIVER DOGS, on Board the Ship BRITISH FLAG, just arrived from Liverpool. Apply on board.

JAMES MILLS.

TO BE LET, a large newly erected OFFICE (second story) in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply at the premises between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M. Also a large GROUND FLOOR of the same premises, which is well adapted for Office or Show-room.

REDUCTION of RENTS.—The RENTS of the SETS of ROOMS in Albion Place, Parell Road, will be considerably REDUCED from 1st March next.

A few Sets will be vacated the end of this month.

Early application for these desirable Residences should be made by letter to the Secretary, Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1 Albion Place.

23rd February 1870.

COSMETICS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PEARS' BLANC DE PERLE, imparting a delicate and permanent whiteness to the face, neck, arms, &c &c., per bottle	2 8	3 0
PEARS' VEGETABLE ROUGE (Powder) per pot.	1 6	1 8
PEARS' BLOOM of ROSES, per bottle	2 8	3 0
SAUNDERS' BLOOM of NINON (Powder) per packet	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE.

SECOND PERFORMANCE,

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 24th Feb.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

GRAND HIPPODROME AND OLYMPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

THE ANCIENT GAMES

OF

ROME AND GREECE REVIVED.

DARING AND DASHING FETES

OF

HORSEMANSHIP.

WONDERFUL TRAPIZONIANS.

ASTOUNDING GYMNASTS.

AMAZING ATHLETES.

CLASSIC ACROBATS.

AMUSING CLOWNS AND JESTERS,

AND

EXTRAORDINARY HORSES.

The following Artists, all new to India:

MADAME HENRIQUES,

The most daring Lady Equestrienne of the Period.

Mr. FRANK STEBBIN,

THE RENOWNED VAULTER AND JESTER,

with his Wonderful Children,

WILLIE AND FRANCIS,

Whose Combined Acrobatic Performances

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,

THE GREAT HOROZONTOLITE VAULTER

and

DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWER.

THE LUPROIL BROTHERS,

TRAPIZONIANS,

Celebrated for those Wonderful Performances on the high Trapeze.

JAMES CHALKER,

CLOWN AND JESTER.

Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,

THE GREAT TWO-HORSE RIDER.

Mr. GEORGE GETTINGILL,

ATHLETE AND ACROBAT,

Mr. E. WILSON,

ATHLETE AND ACROBAT,

AND A

SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES,

All highly Educated,

Including the Great Trick and Dancing Horse

GREY LEG,

Trained by Signor HILLIER,

ASTLEY'S RENOWNED TRAINER.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

SPANISH CAVALCADE

ON SIX HORSES,

BY

MADAME HENRIQUES,

Mr. F. STEBBIN,

Mr. A. HENDERSON,

Mr. R. HILLIER,

MASTER F. STEBBIN,

AND

Mr. JAMES CHALKER.

AERIAL TRAPEZE,

MASTER FRANK STEBBIN.

GREAT SCENE ACT, LEBRUN'S PASSIONS,

MADAME HENRIQUES.

HORIZONTAL BAR,

LUPROIL BROTHERS.

The Great Trick and Dancing Horse,

GREY LEG,

Performed by Mr. ROBERT HILLIER.

GRECIAN EXERCISES,

Mr. STEBBIN AND HIS WONDERFUL CHILDREN,

FRANK AND JOHN.

10 MINUTES INTERVAL.

Part Second.

DOUBLE TRAPEZE,

THE LUPROIL BROTHERS.

THE WILD INDIAN OF THE PRAIRIE,

Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THE ROMAN LADDERS,

Mr. STEBBIN, THE LUPROIL BROTHERS,

AND

MASTER FRANK STEBBIN.

PRINCIPAL EQUESTRIAN ACT,

Leaping through Balloons over objects and through the

SMALLEST HOOP,

Ever attempted by any Lady Equestrienne,

MADAME HENRIQUES.

For this Act Mr. Frank Stebbin will appear as Jester.

5 MINUTES INTERVAL.

Performance terminating with

GRAND VAULTING TOURNAMENT,

Over four, five and six Horses.

Messrs. STEBBIN,
HENDERSON,
HILLIER,
CHALKER
WILSON
AND
MASTERS FRANK AND JOHN STEBBIN,

Concluding with a Double Somersault, by

Mr. ALEX HENDERSON.

This Grand Combination of Talent appears under a new and

SPACIOUS PAVILION,

Brilliantly illuminated, comfortably seated, capable of seating three thousand persons.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be engaged from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Box, containing five Chairs	Rs. 20
Reserved Seat in Box	,, 5
Dress Circle	,, 4
Stalls	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Doors open 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Equestrian Director .... Mr. FRANK STEBBIN
Manager and Proprietor .... Mr. E. H. HARVEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FLOWER, FRUIT, and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS between the 9th and 15th of MARCH 1870.

The following Prizes will be awarded:—

FOR FLOWERS.

		Rs.
1	For the best collection of Roses in pot (not less than six varieties)	25
2	Ditto ditto cut Roses	20
3	For the best collection of Caladiums in pot (not less than fifteen varieties)	50
4	Ditto ditto second best	25
5	For the best collection of Exotics introduced during the last four years by Exhibitors	50
6	For the best collection of Ferns raised by Exhibitors	30
7	Ditto second best ditto	20
8	For the best collection of Orchids raised by Exhibitors	30
9	For the best collection of Naturalized Exotics	50
10	For the best collection of Jungle Flowers	50
11	For the best collection of Geraniums	25
12	Ditto Ditto Begonias	25
13	Ditto Ditto Chrysanthemums	25
14	Ditto Ditto Phlxes	25
15	Ditto Ditto Petunias	25
16	Ditto Ditto Verbenas	25
17	For the best show of Mignonette	20
18	For the best collection of common Bombay Flowers in pot (not less than fifty pots)	100
19	For the second best do	50
20	For the best collection of Evergreens in tubs (not less than fifty tubs)	50
21	For the best Bouquet of cut Flowers	25
22	Ditto ditto second best	15

FOR FRUIT.

		Rs.
1	For the best basket of Oranges	R 100
2	For the second best do	50
3	For the best basket of Grapes	100
4	For the second best do	50
5	For the best show of Pine Apples	25
6	For the best basket of Limes	25
7	Do Custard Apples	25
8	Do Guavas	25
9	Do Pomegranates	25
10	Do Citrons	25
11	Do Peaches	25
12	Do show of Plantains, large	25
13	Do do small	25
14	Do Pumaloes	25
15	Do Melons	25
16	For the best show of Fruit exhibited by any Bombay Market-dealer or Gardener	250
17	For the second best do	150
18	For the third best do	75

FOR VEGETABLES.

		Rs.
1	For the best basket of Peas	50
2	Do Cauliflower	50
3	Do Beet	50
4	Do Celery	50
5	Do Deccan Potatoes	50
6	Do Mahableshwar do	50
7	Do French Beans	25
8	Do Broad Beans	25
9	Do Cabbages	25
10	Do Nohl Kohl	25
11	Do Jerusalem Artichokes	25
12	Do Onions	25
13	Do Carrots	25
14	Do Radishes, English	25
15	Do do. Native	25
16	Do Cucumbers	25
17	Do Parsley	25
18	Do Brinjals	25
19	Do Gourds	25
20	Do Lettuces	25
21	Do Yams	25
22	For the best show of country Herbs by any Bombay Market-dealer or Gardener	100
23	For the second best do.	50
24	For the best show of Vegetables of all sorts by any Bombay Market-dealer or Gardener	250
25	For the second best do.	150
26	For the third best do.	75
27	For the best show of English Vegetables grown by any Soldier	150
28	For the second best do.	75

Applications for space to be made to the Secretary, at the Town Hall, not later than the 1st of March next.

Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned.

Exhibitors will not be charged any fee for Exhibiting.

The names of the Judges will be hereafter published.

W. GRAY, M. B., Secretary.

Town Hall, Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is authorized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s. in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.

WILL STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator

19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

NOTICE.—His Royal Highness PRINCE [illegible] Bombay on or after the 9th March, it is hoped that all loyal persons will illuminate their houses throughout Bombay on the night His Royal Highness will proceed through the town.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner, Chairman, Reception Committee.

NOTIFICATION.—H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY.—The Municipal Commissioner trusts that all House Owners will exert themselves to make their properties clean and respectable in appearance before His Royal Highness's visit.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner, and President, Reception Committee.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels in lengths of 300 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively 1, 1, ¼, ½ miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 20 feet. The cubic contents being 1½ million yards more or less.

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain futher information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION,

&c., &

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insurance Company.
A. E ASHLEY,

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limd).

THE TELEGRAPH INES of this Company are now OPEN for the ANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

RE FRANCIS TURLY FARREL, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entituled, "to Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having Claim upon or against the Estate of FRANCIS TURLY FARRELL, late of Hyde Lodge, Winchester, in the County of Hants, a Lieutenant-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army deceased, who died at Hyde Lodge, Winchester, aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of July 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Winchester, annexed) were on the 14th day of February 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Randall Cormack, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted attorneys of CAROLINE ANN FARRELL, widow, the relict of the said deceased, and WILLIAM MALCOLM LECKIE, two of the executors of the said last Will and Testament of the said Francis Turnly Farrell, deceased, are required on or before the 15th day of March 1870 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Caroline Ann Farrell and William Malcolm Leckie as such Executrix and Executor having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said estate or having property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this [illegible] February 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY the 3rd March, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir R. S. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., and the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club) Rs. [illegible] and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Q[illegible] Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 175; second, Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FOURTH RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. [illegible] second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second Rs. 30 (if more than [illegible] start).

SIXTH RACE—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, [illegible] to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

EIGHTH RACE—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from flag-ship stationed below Dolphin [illegible] a flag-boat near the south end of Caranjah shoal, thence [illegible] the inner light ship and back to the flag-ship, arriving [illegible] between her and a flag-boat moored outside of her. Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from the flag-ship to a flag-boat moored off Oyster Rock and back.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance fees for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, 24th February, with particulars as to rig, tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried. Entries (by letter) may be addressed to the Care of the Superintendent of Marine, H. M.'s Dockyard.

JAMESEN, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
E. DOB[illegible]

Bombay, 6th Februa[illegible]

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS. CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6½
BADHAM'S	[illegible]	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets [illegible]	12	to 34

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape ,, Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, ,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7 0

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent innerband, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice and best selection of the following MILLINERY, which can be had at a moderate price:—

Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.
Boys' Hats, ditto.
Satin and Sansenet Ribbons, of various colours and sizes.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, of all colours and sizes.
Also other Fancy Goods.

D. CURSETJEE, Milliner.

No. 28, opposite the Oriental Bank.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves........................ 1-8 ,,

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9 Meadow Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate, Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention,—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference [illegible] by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)........................ 12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

Rs. 3 only.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS; by Captain Thoyts.

"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."

To be obtained at Messrs THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
,, ,, CHESSON and WOODHALL, } Poona
,, FELL and SONS,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by Jeffrey & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh. To be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, at Rs. 4-8 per dozen Quarts, and Rs. 3 per dozen Pints.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a consignment of superior CHAMPAGNE, "RUBIS" or "GRAND VIN de CABINET," manufactured by the known House of Jaques Goerg & Co., of Chalons.

This is the second consignment we received after a lapse of four years, the first consignment was universally approved. Price per doz. quarts Rs. 36.

Also few cases of celebrated Champagne by Dinet Preuvrel and fils, a Avize Prize Medaille d' or at the Exposition of 1865.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 28.
,, ,, ,, pints ,, 15.

Tamarind Lane, No. 6. B. N. FRAMJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Lowe Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton,	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26 0	...
Macon,	ditto	,, 21 0	...
Chablis,	ditto	,, 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	,,	,, 36 0	Rs. 18 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	,,	,, 32 0	,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } do.	,,	,, 27 0	,, 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	,, 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	,, 25	...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	17 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	,, 34	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 26	14 0
,, ,, Hocheimer	,, 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	,, 38 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	,, 30 0	...
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 33
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
[illegible] Old [illegible], 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 ,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
,, do.	,, 27 ,,
,, Extra Pale	,, 25 ,,
Port, Superior	,, 28 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s	
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20 ,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42 ,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
Claret ,,	,, 23 ,,
COYLE & Co.'s	
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27 ,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
LARRONDE FRERES'	
St. Julien	,, 12 ,,
Margaux	,, 17 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Old Cognac	,, 20 ,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25 ,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'	
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30 ,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24 ,,
J J. RONALDSON & SONS'	
Sherry	,, 18 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	48
Do. do. do. Half Pints	18
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	38
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	28
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard........................ per doz. Rs. 18
Baune .... ,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts........................ Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts........................ Rs. 36 Pints........................ Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 and No. 2.
Rs. 38 Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry........................ Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Bedford, Captain, Royal Engineers, Bombay, on sick leave, from Nagpore.

Cumming, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Gastrell, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Applin, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.

Williamson, Surgeon, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Mominabad.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 23.

Grey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd Feb. 1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Veterinary Surgeon W Walker, (E Brigade,) to England overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Captain and Major T E Hughes (No 5 Battery 25th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant W Martin (E Battery 18th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant E Teale, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot—Lieutenant T A Thorp, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Lieutenant G Simpson, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Captain J Jopp, (18th Regiment N I,) to Bombay for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Corps—Captain F W Jones, (attached 26th N I,) to Bombay from 23rd December 1869 to 5th January 1870, on medical certificate, in extension.

British Medical Department—Staff Assistant Surgeon R P McAlevey, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 19.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Birch, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 2nd instant, is re-attached to the Bengal Division.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 1st instant, is re-attached to the N. W. P., Punjab and Oudh.

The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman took his seat as Officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 7th instant.

Mr. H. Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent, 5th Grade, during the absence on furlough of Captain F. Maynard, District Superintendent of Baraitch, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Junior Chaplains are promoted to be Senior Chaplains, from the date specified opposite to their respective names, viz.:—

Rev. A. Horsburgh.—18th January 1870.
Rev. E. J. Tandy—29th idem.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Baron John Bentinck is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Major W. H Beynon, Political Agent at Jeypore, has been granted thirty days' leave of absence to Bombay, from the 15th February 1870, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. W. McGregor, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, to be a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 11th January 1870, in the room of Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, promoted.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant General Philip Francis Story, C.B., of Cavalry,—for three years.

Captain Richard Worsley, of the late 15th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Martin James Moore, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B Fisher, of Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Henry Francis Rennick, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry,—26th September 1867.

Cornet (now Lieutenant) Charles Swaine Hogge, of the 20th Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 16th Bengal Cavalry—11th January 1869.

Cornet (now Lieutenant) Hogge will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, with effect from the 11th January 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

2nd Captain Robert Home, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, [illegible] Circle, Department Public Works, Punjab,—is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Presidency Pay Master, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs, for six months.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—3rd Sikh Infantry. Lieutenant P. W. Smith, Quarter Master, 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant J. Cook, or until further orders. Lieutenant W. C. Ramsden, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Sikh Infantry, Officiating Quarter Master, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Quarter Master, vice Captain W. B. Aislabie, who vacates on promotion to Captain.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Quarter Master, Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Captain H. M. Pratt, appointed to another situation.

Lieutenant A. Scott, 1st Wing Subaltern and Officiating Quarter Master, to be Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Gowan.

Captain W. F. S. Perry, 1st Wing Subaltern, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the period Captain A. FitzHugh may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, or until further orders.

5th Goorka Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).—Lieutenant L. R. Battye, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant B. Hudleston, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to officiate as Quarter Master, during the period Captain W. H. Unwin may officiate as Wing Officer, or until further orders.

Pay Department,—To be Assistant on Probation.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Allan, of the Bengal Staff Corps and Captain C. J. Durand of the Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Oliver Richardson Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—for two years.

Lieutenant Samuel Hunter Cowan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, 4th Division Lower Provinces; and Lieutenant George Woodward Willock, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Colonel H. Lewis, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major General F. Turner, C.B., or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel W. C Russell, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, vice Colonel H. Lewis.

Captain J. D. Macpherson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 19th December 1869, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adjutant of the 3rd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE,—4th Sikh Infantry.—Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant A. Scott, appointed Quarter Master.

Ensign W. A. Holcombe, of the 6th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant Ramsden, appointed Quarter Master of the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. de Bourbel, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Oudh, and will officiate as Consulting Engineer during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hovenden, or until further orders.

Lieutenant K. C. Pye, R.E., Assistant Consulting Engineer and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bengal, is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

These appointments are subject to the approval by Her Majesty's Government of the creation of the posts.

Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., is appointed Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bengal, vice Lieutenant Pye, and will continue to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Lieutenant W. Shepherd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Oudh.

Captain R. C. Daubuz, R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Erminia	Shields	Liverpool, Oct. 5.
	J. L. Hall	Blosly	North Shields, July 7.
	British Flag	Mills	Liverpool, Oct 22.
	Shahool Hamid	Nacoda	Cochin, Feb. 3.
23	Krishna (s)	Bonfellow	Suez, Feb. 11.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Feb. 21.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Feb. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Muscat
	Zoroaster	Baker	Colombo.
	Oneiza	Spurr	Rangoon.

The ship Red Jacket, Young, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer General Havelock, to Jaumnugur, &c.
Steamer Krishna, Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20 City of Benares ...... —— ......Liverpool
Clyde —— ......Liverpool
Clestor (s) .... —— ......Liverpool

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 17 O [illegible] (s) .... —— ...... Southern Ports.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND REDUCTION OF FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo an ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place. Additional Mixed Trains will also leave Grant Road for Surat and all intermediate stations at 8-30 A.M., and Surat for Grant Road and intermediate stations at 8 A.M. The Through Trains will be accelerated. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all stations. The Third Class Fares will be reduced to 5 pies per mile, between all stations except such as are situated between Versur and Bulsar, and those will be reduced also in the course of the month, or as soon as new tickets can be supplied, when the three pies rate will become general.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINSON—SANDS—February 22nd, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. W. H. Harpur, S. P. G., W. J. Wilkinson, Esq., Surat, to Mary Donald, second daughter of W. Sands, Esq., Hillsborough, Co. Down, Ireland.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

HODGSON—February 10th, at Madras, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. S. Hodgson, late Covenanted Engineer and Superintendent President Work Shops, Madras, Department Public Works, aged 39 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

FINNIS—February 14th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain John Finnis, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd P. I., of a son.

PITTS—February 17th, at Jeypore, the wife of Mr. W. S. J. Pitts, of a daughter, both doing well.

ATKINSON—February 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of E. T. Atkinson, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

A BILL has been printed "to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and *other public purposes*." It begins by the assertion that it is "expedient" to enlarge the powers of the Bench, but in the statement of objects *and* reasons, no reason whatever is given for the projected extension of the spending power The Honourable Mr. Scoble says that the Justices desire to be placed on an equality with the Mofussil, and that statement is the sum total of what may be said to stand in the place of "reasons." Originally the design upon the Municipal Fund was limited to the demand of a grant for Education on the part of the Director of Public Instruction. But now we see that it is proposed to accord a spending power to the Justices without limit. "Other public purposes" is a wide term; it might be made to include almost anything, from a subscription to the Race Meeting to the cost of the coming Illuminations. If the Municipality had a great deal of money which it did not know what to do with; if it were a large landed proprietor whose estates were constantly increasing in value; then there might be some reason for the projected legislation. But the Municipality is deeply in debt; while its trade narrowly escaped barbaric transit duties, it has been saddled with an obnoxious octroi in order to pay the interest and principal of loans. Its large revenue is raised by heavy taxation from the burden of which property, really though not nominally is partially exempt. The actual Fund, therefore, has not proved sufficient to defray the actual expenditure, and this moment is selected to impose new and indefinite sources of outlay. One would think that the city was adequately supplied with wholesome water and rendered healthy by a complete sanitary system either by drainage or some other method of purification. It might be inferred, when such boundless powers were sought, that the thousand-and-one nuisances in the island had been removed, and that, to use the choice language of the Supreme Government, "the time had come for launching out into fields of expenditure useful in themselves, but not of pressing necessity." Had the proposal been limited to a grant for education, the scope of the argument would have been materially narrowed; but when such a vague and elastic phrase as "other public purposes" is used in a bill, we are unable to grapple with terms which place the Municipal Fund at the disposal of fantasy, exigency and impulse, as well as cool judgment and sound discretion. The Justices will be unwise if they consent to accept such unlimited power. We are aware that the Honorable Mr. Scoble considers that he has provided a check to extravagant or fanciful expenditure. What is the check? Any outlay proposed by the Municipal Commissioner and sanctioned by the Justices must have been "previously specified by the Governor in Council and notified in the *Government Gazette*." Is that a check, or is it the concession of a joint spending power to the Governor in Council? We have the highest possible opinion of the Bench's independence, but it is conceivable that the expressed wish of a Governor in Council would secure a majority which, without the expression of that wish, would have remained a minority. Mr. Scoble's check hands over to the Governor in Council a considerable share in the disposal of the Municipal Fund; the real check being that amount of public spirit and sound discretion which may be found among the body of Justices.

We strongly doubt the expediency and propriety of applying Rs. 10,000 a year to the purposes of education. There is no analogy between Bombay and the Mofussil; to place both on an equality there should be in Bombay a cess similar to that in the Mofussil and similarly raised. The Director of Public Instruction is not to be blamed for trying to increase the funds at the disposal of his department, but the Municipality are not bound to co-operate with him in the attempt, so long as they have not money enough for ordinary Municipal purposes. We are not opposed to education, but there are many important objects yet to be accomplished in Bombay before the Municipality can afford to be generous. Next we shall have a proposal for the grant of money in aid of churches and chapels, mosques and temples. The Mechanics' Institute, the Cricket Clubs, the Philharmonic Society, the Golf Club might all send in their claims. But whatever the Legislative Council determines and the Justices are willing to accept in this matter, we ask again whether it is prudent to lay the Municipal Fund open to inroads for "other public purposes," or wiser to rely upon the so-called check of sanction by the Governor in Council?

WE are informed, from an authentic source, that the Local Fund Rules, lately criticised in these columns, were expressly designed to put a check on the "dishonesty" of local officers. Our informant does not use the ugly word in a sense implying personal criminality; he means a diversion of the funds from the works they were intended to provide for, to works in which the payers of the cess have no interest. He gives as an illustration the money spent on the "Rural Garden at Poona," and he calls the act a "gross misappropriation" of the local revenue. But, surely, if the local officers cannot be trusted to administer these funds honourably, in the spirit and letter of the law, the fact does not tell well for ideas of equity animating the service. Indeed our informant characterizes his statement of the case as a "lamentable admission." Now we may remark that it would have been in the power of the Government so to stigmatize any flagrant departure from fairness as to make a recurrence impossible. There can be no doubt that the Funds ought strictly to be expended for the benefit of the cess-payers and not for the benefit of Europeans; but it would be better to empower the authorities to act on their discretion and punish any grave divergence into indiscretion and injustice than to try the old experiment of checks and restrictions apparently injurious to good administration. The reason for confining expenditure to the area of talookas was that unless that limit were put there would be no security against the neglect of outlying districts. But the remedy is almost as bad as the disease, for small areas are not adopted to the best application of the funds. Of course, if there is not virtue and fairness enough in the service to administer the funds fairly, and if the cannot be attained without the checks criticised we must submit; but it is not an agreeable condition for any branch of public affairs.

ONE reform, and a long needed reform, will spring out of the determination to take a Census. Mr. Crawford has wisely resolved to re-number all the houses throughout the town on the English plan, odd numbers on one side of a street and even numbers on the other. Probably every new comer has been greatly perplexed in his search for the abode of some friend, and the difficulty is one of every-day occurrence. The labours of the postman will be facilitated by the change, and deliveries of letters ought to be quicker even than they are. At the same time it would be an improvement if all Europeans followed the plan of placing their names on entrance gates; but that is a step which must be left to the good sense of the parties concerned. We may take this opportunity of drawing the attention of all householders to the Census papers we published yesterday, as they will find their share in the work considerably lessened by some approach to familiarity with what is required of them. In order to make the Census accurate, the public must cordially and intelligently assist the officers of Government, and these in turn must lend ready and patient assistance to the general community.

WE are glad to see that the suggestion we made on the 17th of February, for the foundation of a Sailors' Home as a permanent memorial of Prince Alfred's visit, has met with some support. The Reverend W. Maule put it forward on Tuesday, in the *Bombay Times*, as an idea of his own, and our daily contemporary backs it up as a suggestion by the Reverend W. Maule. If the thing can be accomplished we care little about its origin. The difference between Mr. Maule and ourselves is that he desires to poach on the Reception Fund, the whole of which should be spent upon the objects for which it was collected; while we proposed that any sum furnished by the coming Native Chiefs, especially the Gaekwar's talked-of munificence, if consent could be obtained, should be devoted to the acquisition of a real Sailors' Home.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay has issued invitations to a Reception and Ball at Government House, Parell.

WE understand that the Rajah of Kolapore will arrive in Bombay on the 3rd or 4th of March to meet the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE Viceroy is expected to be at Khangaon, for the purpose of opening the Branch (State) Railway there, on the 3rd March.

WE understand that Colonel Disbrowe has been appointed Political Superintendent of Pahalanpore, in room of Colonel Arthur.

BREVET COL. F. MAITLAND, Bengal Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Pioneer" notes with pleasure that Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, has been nominated Chevalier of the Order of Gustavus Vasa, by the King of Sweden.

MAJOR GEORGE LESLIE THOMSON, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the 15th inst., subject to H. M.'s approval.

STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEONS A. H. L'ESTRANGE and F. G. Adye Curran have been brought on the strength of H. M.'s British forces in this Presidency from the 1st and 8th inst., respectively.

IT is said that as a measure of economy the N. W. P. Lieutenant-Governor's camp will be broken up in a few days. His Honor will continue his tour with a small staff and, so to say, in light marching order.

SURGEON-MAJOR M. STYLE, Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Store-keeper, Kurrachee, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 16th April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN H. C. T. JARRATH, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests, second class, western division, Chanda, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Madras Athenæum" regrets to say that Lady Napier had a slight relapse on Feb. 16 and was unable, in consequence, to attend the "At Home" at Guindy on that evening. "Mr. Symonds, even according to his own estimate, is, however, quite well."

AN order dated 28th ultimo, by the Officer Commanding Ahmednuggur Brigade, directing Colonel Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars, to assume command of the brigade from the 3rd idem, vice Brigadier-General Forbes, proceeding on leave, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Viceroy, accompanied by the Countess of Mayo, Major O. T. Burne, Major the Hon. E. R. Bourke, Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, Captain Lockwood, A.D.C., and Dr. Barnett, are to leave Calcutta on Thursday, 24th, at 10 A.M., arriving at Jubbulpore on the 25th and reaching Nagpore on the 26th.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. F. HOGG, Staff Corps, 2nd in command 27th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, by the overland route, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868, and under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, of 22nd April 1865.

THE rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1870-71 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings the rupee. The same rate of exchange is to be observed for that year in respect of officers' family remittances and effects.

THE "Gazette of India" notifies that in future a Brigadier-General when promoted to the rank of Major-General will, unless otherwise specially ordered, retain his command and the brigade staff allowance until the arrival of his successor, if the officer so nominated is newly appointed to the brigade staff. But should the relief be effected by the transfer of an officer already on the brigade staff, no double payment can be sanctioned, and the relieved officer will only be entitled to the balance, if any, of the fixed brigade staff allowances that may be available in connection with such transfer, during the period he may retain such command, after the notification of his promotion in orders.

BY a treaty dated the 7th August last, between the British Government and the Maharajah of Jeypore, and another treaty dated the 22nd Nov. between Government and the Maharajah of Jodhpore, to enable Government to carry on the manufacture and sale of salt at the Sambhur Lake, it was (amongst other things) agreed that Jeypore and Jodhpore should empower Government to enter and search, in case of suspicion, houses and all other places, within certain limits, and to arrest and punish all persons detected in the violation of any of the rules which might be laid down by Government in regard to the manufacture, sale, or removal of salt, or the prevention of unlicensed manufacture or smuggling; and that Government should constitute a Court there for the trial of persons charged with violation of these rules and regulations, or with offences connected therewith. Government has now by a notification published in the "Gazette of India," constituted such a Court, to be called the Sambhur Lake Court, and appointed Mr. Robert Macneilledge Adam, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the British Inland Customs Department at the Sambhur Lake, to be Judge. The "Gazette of India" publishes also the treaties with Jeypore and Jodhpoor in reference to their joint property in salt on the Sambhur Lake.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT.-COL. BIVAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kamptee on the 21st instant:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Bivar, commanding the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, met with a very severe accident last Wednesday morning when out at parade. His horse fell down in a nullah while charging, and the Colonel was thrown off violently, his head coming in contact with some stones which were lying about. To make matters worse, the horse while trying to get up kicked the Colonel several times on the neck. The unfortunate officer was taken up insensible and conveyed without any delay to his bungalow. I am sorry to say he lies in a very precarious state. It was thought by medical men that Lieutenant-Colonel Bivar would not survive the next day or night; but, I am glad to state, such has not been the case. A slight change for the better has taken place, but still he is not out of danger. An immense quantity of blood escaped, in consequence of one or two veins of the neck having been broken. The grief caused by the dangerous injuries the Colonel received is considerable, as Mr. Bivar is liked greatly by the men under him, and by those with whom he has acquaintance."

BRAVERY RECOGNISED.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following District Order issued by Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., Commanding Gwalior District:—

District Orders, 14th February 1870, No. 28.—The Brigadier-General Commanding has great pleasure in publishing to the Troops the following letter received from the Adjutant-General, and heartily congratulates Captain Lockhart and Lieutenant Clementi on the approbation which their conduct has received from the head of the Army.

J. L. VAUGHAN, Brig.-General,
Commanding Gwalior District.

No. 521.

Adjutant-General's Office, Calcutta, 25th January 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that it has afforded His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief much pleasure to submit for the information of the Government of India your letter No. 19, dated the 10th instant, bringing to notice the gallant behaviour of Captain W. S. A. Lockhart and Lieutenant M. Clementi, in having at the risk of their own lives rescued two European women who, but for the timely aid rendered by those two officers would in all probability have been drowned in the lake at Morar. I have to request that you will express to these officers the satisfaction which His Excellency has felt at the perusal of your letter under report. Sir W. Mansfield entirely concurs in the sentiments which you have expressed regarding the act in question, and in the terms of praise which you have passed upon it.—I have, &c.,

FRED. THESIGER,
Adjutant-General.

To BRIG.-GENL. VAUGHAN, C.B.

TRANSMISSION OF VALUABLE ARTICLES BY POST.

AN interesting case was heard and decided by Sir Adam Bittlestone at the Madras High Court on the 17th instant, in which Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, jewellers, sued the Collector of Sea Customs and the Government of Madras for Rs. 2,500, as damages sustained by illegal confiscation of articles of jewelry sent from England by post to the address of the plaintiffs. The articles, sent in three different packets and on different dates, consisted of gold guard chains, gold lockets, rose diamonds, emeralds, coral beads, onyx clasps, bracelet set with turquoise, plain bracelets, coral studs, onyx links, bracelet set with rubies, and a watch, of the aggregate value above mentioned. They arrived at the General Post Office, Madras, and instead of being delivered to the plaintiffs were detained and confiscated on the 19th of March, 1869, these proceedings being afterwards confirmed by Government. Mr. Mayne argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that the Collector of Sea Customs had no right to confiscate the goods. Previous to the arrival of the second packet, the plaintiffs informed the Collector by letter that they expected to receive a certain parcel, and duly apprised him of its contents. The plaintiffs also, previous to the arrival of the third packet, wrote to the local Postmaster that other parcels containing jewelry might possibly be transmitted to them by post, and requested him to detain all overland [illegible] of the question raised by the Collector of Sea Customs. Counsel further stated that plaintiffs had always been ready and willing to pay any sums of money that might be lawfully payable to Government as duty, and would not have evaded the duty and given up their goods. Several witnesses, including the Post Master, were examined. Mr. Norton, speaking on behalf of the defendants, remarked that with regard to the intention of the plaintiffs, they must be judged by their own conduct, from the fact that they had nearly for a year systematically received goods through the Post Office, and had never informed the Customs authorities about it. There was sufficient evidence before his Lordship that Messrs. Orr and Co had derived a considerable benefit by getting their goods through in this way. He further submitted that the proper authority to confiscate the property was the Collector. The Judge's decision, which was in favour of the jewellers, is thus briefly reported:—

He said that the only question in this case was, whether the defendants had the right of confiscating the goods? This depended on whether it came within section 24 of the Sea Customs Act. It was not disputed by the plaintiffs that the articles were subject to customs duty. According to evidence the plaintiffs were not unwilling to pay the duty. The defendants rather chose to confiscate. That depends on section 24 of the above Act, which runs thus:—"any goods, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited or restricted, or shall hereafter be prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction; or if an attempt be made to import to or export any such goods or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing such goods; or any such goods or any goods subject to a duty or restriction in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction, such goods together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them shall be liable to confiscation." His Lordship thought that the last words in the section indicated the nature of the concealment. It was not pretended that there was any thing special in the mode of packing this jewelry, or any thing in external appearance, calculated to induce the impression that they were different to what they really were. The practice of transmitting valuables through the post is recognized by the Post Office. The legislature has provided for levying duty on parcels so transmitted. The course of Post Office legislation shows that it is not considered illegal to transmit valuable articles by registered letters through the Post Office. This was what the plaintiffs had done. The question was, whether this was concealment within the meaning of the section? Sir Adam Bittlestone thought differently. It seemed to him that concealment must be doing something other than what was necessary to send the property, by the mode selected, that being a legitimate one. It could not be said that enclosing in a tin box was concealment, the Post Office recommended it. It is inconsistent with the meaning of the word itself and with what is meant by the word in this section. It means, that they used some contrivance, which if the officers used all their power to find out that they would be deceived. Very likely the plaintiffs knew that they might escape duty, but if they used a legal mode of transmission, then they did what they were entitled to do. There was no concealment or fraud by the plaintiffs. His Lordship thought that the confiscation of the plaintiffs' goods was illegal. He gave judgment for plaintiffs for the agreed amount, 2,000 rupees, with counsel and attorney's costs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th February.

United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th February.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th February.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th February.

The time occupied in transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 22nd February to 8 P.M. of the 23rd February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	19 5	5 52
" Calcutta	8 47	0 55
" Madras	7 35	5 50

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages at Bombay Signal Office—
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, Nagpore.
Govuntha Tittoo, from [illegible]pey.
Bimacharee Gulgulee, Dharwar.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick[illegible]r, from Kurrachee.
Bashopa Bhoja, Moorji's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for [illegible]a, from Galle.
Panachund Oomed at [illegible] Challee, from Deesa.
Ananth Pundrung Soombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Rampertab Todee, from [illegible]utta.
Hajee Shaik Tayer, [illegible]ulla, from Joongaha[illegible].

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 19TH FEB.

LAST night Sir Stafford Northcote, in replying to Mr. Sawaar (sic), said that the mortality in H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers at Kurrachee had been much exaggerated. He added that a relief had been changed between the months of September and April and that it was impossible to alter the arrangements already made in reference to the 93rd Regiment, as the ship, which was to convey them, started to-day. He stated further that the Duke of Cambridge had communicated with the Indian authorities, requesting that a healthy station might be given to the 21st Regiment. Government had also agreed to the measures adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the troops.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a Bill for effecting judicial reforms in the House of Commons.

Mr. Grant Duff re-introduced his East India Law Regulations Bill, modified to meet the views of the various members interested in India. Sir Charles Wingfield approved the first part of the Bill, but doubted whether the facilities thus afforded for the employment of natives would not interfere with the competitive system. He recommended the reference of the question of employing natives to a select committee.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The three young natives who were disqualified last year in their examination for the Indian Civil Service on account of their age have been reinstated by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The health of Mr. Bright and of Mr. Disraeli is improving.

AMERICA.

The Senate have admitted the state of Mississippi to the American Congress.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PROGRESS.

APPENDED is yesterday's report:—

"Noon, 23rd February.
"Lat. 14 deg. 27 min. N.
"Long. 53 deg. 15 min. E. (?)
"Distance run since noon yesterday 158. (?) knots.
"All well."

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22rd, 6-8 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 23rd, 9-45 A.M.—H. M. steamer Sir John Lawrence sailed for Calcutta last evening.

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the Secretariat at Bombay—

Captain Alexander Moncrieff, of Culfargie, in the county of Perth, Scotland, attached to the Edinburgh Militia Artillery, for improvements in mounting and working ordnance on the Moncrieff system.

Mr. George Allan, of No. 18, Leadenhall Street, in the city of London, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the means or appliances for securing sheet metal and buckled or other metal plates employed for roofing, flooring, enclosures, and for covering other surfaces.

GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 14th September 1869, in room of Major-General J. Abbott, Royal Artillery, who has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE BOURCHIER, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

From Military College, Addiscombe.

2nd Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, 11th Dec., 1838.
Captain, 3rd March 1853.
Major, Brevet, 19th January 1858.
Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Artillery, 24th March 1858.
Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery, 18th February 1861.
Colonel, Brevet, 25th April 1864.

Served in Gwalior Campaign, 1843, including battle of Punniar, with 3rd Troop, 3rd Brigade, Horse Artillery (Bronze Star); commanded No. 17 Battery throughout the mutiny in actions of 12th and 16th July 1857; against Sealkote Brigade at Trimmoo Ghat; siege, assault and capture of Delhi, noticed in despatches (Medal and Clasp and Brevet Majority); engaged with Colonel Greathed's Column at Boolundshuhur, at Allyghur, and Agra, September and October 1857, received thanks of Government; engaged at several affairs of Kunooj, Allygunge, and Allumbagh; and present at relief of Lucknow, 12th to 24th November,—prominently noticed for distinguished conduct in two despatches and in General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, 12th December 1857 (Clasp and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and thanks of Government); also engaged in defeat of Gwalior Contingent (thanks of Government and C. B.) Has served as a Brigadier-General since the 22nd February 1868.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Governor General in Council has directed the removal of the Head Quarters of the Saugor Circle of Medical Superintendence from Saugor to Jubbulpore.

THE provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of Police) have been extended to the town of Sheogaon in the Akolah district, West Berar.

THE Governor General in Council has declared that all agreements, made by the ryots in opium-producing districts for the cultivation of the poppy, shall be exempt from Stamp duty.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS, Allahabad Company.—Mr. C. B. Lemesurier is appointed by the Governor General to be Captain, vice Captain D. Reid, resigned. The appointment is subject to his passing an examination in drill.

THE Governor General in Council has directed that the old one-anna Receipt, Draft and Bill Stamps, which may still be in stock, be issued simultaneously with the new one-anna adhesive Stamps, and used for the respective purposes indicated on them until the entire stock is exhausted.

THE promised ball at the Madras Club to the Duke of Edinburgh threatens, according to the local *Athenæum*, to be a failure. The *Athenæum* asks—"Cannot 250 gentlemen be found who would be willing to subscribe their Rs. 30 each towards such an entertainment?"

IT is probable, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that the senatorial honours which have been thrust upon the favoured house of Arbuthnot and Co. will not end with the appointment of Mr. Macfadyen. *On dit* that, when the Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot goes home, his successor in Council will be the same gentleman who will succeed him in "the House."

"BE FAST," is the motto of the noble House of Saville; and to judge from an application made at the Westminster Police-court on Saturday last (Jan. 22) it would appear that this adage is adopted as the rule of life by some of the owners of that aristocratic name. In a street in Pimlico there lived, side by side, two families called Saville. Though bearing one name, they were strangers to each other; and hence arose the difficulty on which Mr. Selfe was called to arbitrate. The Savilles of No. 113 had friends in the country, who sent them up a Christmas present of two Norfolk turkeys. The hamper was delivered at No. 115; and the contents were forthwith claimed, cooked, and eaten by the wrong Savilles. The mistake was not an unnatural one. Rapidity of action is enjoined upon all kinsfolk of the Mexborough family and the Mrs. Saville of 115 was unquestionably prompt in decision. The birds, like Hans Breitman's party, went away "into de infinite," and nothing was left of them, not even a bone to grill. Then at last the other Savilles—the slow Savilles, if we may so designate them without offence—awoke to the conviction that they and not their neighbours and namesakes ought to have made merry upon the succulent dish whose savour they had smelt through the area railings. If money cannot relieve the sorrows of a wounded heart, it may do something to allay the pangs of a balked appetite; and the Savilles of 113 demanded £1 15s as compensation for the turkeys they should have eaten. The lady who had appropriated the strayed birds admitted the justice of the claim, but pleaded that the carriage should be deducted from her bill; and by Mr Selfe's advice thirty shillings was deemed to be an equitable demand for the value of the turkeys. When you have fared sumptuously under the impression that you have nothing to pay, it is unpleasant to have the bill handed to you at the close of your repast; and the slow Savilles are probably now rejoicing in the thought that their Christmas revels are still to be enjoyed, while the other Savilles are reflecting that if "Be fast" is a good motto, "Be sure" is a better.—*Daily News.*

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1870.

ALTHOUGH the reports available are far from affording full information, yet they are sufficient to convince the Governor General in Council of the great injury done by wild beasts in most parts of India, both to human life and to property, whether in the shape of domesticated animals or of crops.

His Excellency in Council has, therefore, determined to call the particular attention of local Governments and administrations to the subject, and desires that full reports may be submitted, with as little delay as possible, showing, for each of the last three years (*i. e.*, 1866-67 to 1868-69 inclusive), (1), the loss of human life from the several kinds of wild quadrupeds; (2), the loss (where ascertainable) of cattle or crops from the same cause; (3), the number of the various kinds of animals killed; (4), the system for their destruction in force at the commencement of the period and any changes introduced during the three years; (5), the cost to Government of the measures adopted. When within one province special systems or scales of reward have been tried in particular localities, these should be separately shown.

After a review of the facts, the local Government or administration should state its views as to the measures which should be adopted in future, and in this connexion Captain Rogers' proposals should be specially considered. It will, however, be impossible for the Government of India at present to entertain any scheme involving an increase of expenditure. What, therefore, should be attempted is to utilize to the utmost such amounts as have already been allowed for the destruction of wild animals.

A second section of the report should treat of the destruction of poisonous snakes, as to which the same information should be given as in the case of noxious quadrupeds, so far as the particulars apply. In those provinces where the rewards for destruction of snakes once granted have now been withdrawn, an attempt should be made to estimate the result of this withdrawal.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and administrations, together with copy of the papers re-read and Captain Rogers' letter, for information and guidance.

A SHIKAREE'S EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS.

From Captain B. Rogers, Bengal Staff Corps, to the Private Secretary. to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Simla, the 9th August 1869.

I have the honour to submit the following plans and suggestions, as I imagine they may be useful in case it should be the wish or intention of Her Majesty's Indian Government to take further measures, or adopt a regular system for the destruction of the wild animals that infest this country, killing large numbers of Her Majesty's subjects and committing such depredations on those poorer tribes who live in or near the jungles and whose little all is vested in their one or two head of cattle on which these animals so frequently prey.

I am aware of a case in which a tiger entered a herd of cattle, and in a short space of time killed six in the sight of a friend of mine.

By killing as they do these cattle, not only are the villagers losers, but also the Government in an indirect way.

It is by these people, and these people again assisted by their live agricultural stock, that the vast jungles are becoming tracts of cultivated country; but the wild beasts greatly retard the same, and act as a considerable check on the energies of those unfortunates, who are now to a great extent at the mercy of any tiger or other beast of prey that may take up its quarters in their district.

I have on every opportunity visited the jungles, being fond of sport, and taken much pains in ascertaining the habits and peculiarities of all the larger game of this country.

There are many tigers, I have no hesitation in saying, now at large that have killed more than one hundred men each; and I have known of one that defied all the endeavours of some of the best sportsmen in India for upwards of three years, and during that time remained within a circle of 25 or 30 miles, killing it was calculated, more than two hundred people and numbers of cattle.

A reward of two hundred rupees was on its head, and most of its "kills" were carefully watched.

Had the system I am about to propose been in vogue, it must have been killed in a few days, or at the most a few weeks, and by the death of that one animal nearly al the lives taken by it saved.

I am also aware of a second animal in Chota Nagpore. Every hour I could get away I was after it [illegible] blood were hardly less frightful than the former.

On finding myself so ill as to be obliged to proceed to England in 1864 on medical certificate, and being thus unable to kill the beast fairly, and at the same time not wishing to leave it alive, I had a trap laid very similar to the one I recommend, and it was killed on the second or third day.

No thefts or murders in India can exceed the horrors and misery caused by the wild animals, and no picture or language can give even a faint idea of the suffering of their victims. These poor creatures, living as they do for the most part in districts seldom or ever visited by any European, except an occasional sportsman, are obliged to bear their losses or sufferings with little or no chance of the same being brought to the notice of the Government whose subjects they are.

It is only by mixing with the villagers when out shooting, and being able to converse freely with them, that anything like an idea of their position can be realized. I have frequently assisted men who have been torn by tigers, and heard their history of the circumstances connected with their individual cases and find that a native, who is naturally well qualified to make a good story out of his heroic deeds and adventures, can hardly do justice to the positions they were in.

A short time since I would have scorned the idea of killing a tiger or other beast by stratagem, and would have felt the most supreme contempt for any English sportsman doing so. The same feeling is, I am confident, entertained by almost every sportsman, hence the reason of this most important subject not having been brought so prominently to the notice of Government as it otherwise would have been, as from this class of person alone the requisite information could be furnished.

My ideas are now changed, and I feel it to be much more commendable to save the lives and property of nominally protected human beings, and esteem it a matter of duty to thus address you, in the hopes of your kindly soliciting His Excellency the Viceroy to be graciously pleased to allow this communication to be laid before him.

I have, perhaps, gone into the subject too fully. I sincerely trust you will not consider it presumption my having done so.

I look upon it in the light of a question involving the lives of hundreds of persons yearly; and in a second and less serious light, as affecting the loss of cattle to the value of very many lakhs of rupees for the same period, and the same being almost entirely the only worldly property of thousands of half-starved creatures of a much more honest and truthful disposition than the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the immediate vicinity of our stations. *There is a wide difference between cattle stolen and the cattle thus destroyed.* In the former case the animals may be recovered, or if not, they are still available for human food, or to assist man in his daily labour; but in the latter, it is simply destruction. The victims knowing of no power to help them, look upon the loss of their one head of cattle as their fate, and experience has taught them that no effort of theirs can prevent it, and they are ignorant as to whom to apply for that assistance of which they stand in need.

It is almost ruin to them, and for years they feel the loss, having in all probability to borrow money from bankers or others at an exorbitant rate of interest to enable them to purchase another animal, and thus continue their vocations.

These mahajuns who furnish the requisite funds are, as a rule, grasping and cruel in the extreme in the manner they treat their creditors; he is a fortunate man who being once in their power has not good reason to regret it to his death.

Rewards cannot and will not reduce the number of wild beasts; but a regular system, such as I propose, must eventually exterminate them, or render their power of doing injury *nil*, as on their first appearance they find death on their road, and the missile that kills them has no power of injuring persons or property if used with the care that the most simple-minded *shikaree* can exercise.

Accidents will and must happen, but these, under all circumstances, are unavoidable.

One of the many objections to the present system of rewards is this—a *shikaree* knows of a tiger, and has the means of killing him; but he does not do so, but allows the animal to continue his deeds of blood undisturbed. "Why?" because he looks forward to a sahib coming out and shooting it, and his getting, not only a higher pecuniary reward, but also ammunition. Should such be the case, the sahib only in the end pays the sum he gives over and above the reward, as on application to the civil authorities he recovers the amount of the sanctioned reward, and retains what he greatly prizes, viz., the animal's skin; of course the value of any ammunition he may, or may not, have given would be nominal.

I have also heard men complain of the trouble in obtaining the rewards. Native landholders also, in many instances, do not like wild beasts being killed on their estates because they imagine it gives them a chance, (if these jungles contain tigers) of making friends with some influential English gentlemen, especially when they find him in that most amiable temper that a sportsman always is when standing over the skin or body of a tiger he has killed and that has given him good sport. I do not for one moment intend to convey the idea that an English gentleman is influenced in any way by circumstances of the kind, but the result is the same—natives believe such to be the case, and I am confident that this has allowed a tiger many times an extra draught of human blood, and over and over again left him undisturbed to feed on the cattle of the ryots, when otherwise he would have been destroyed.

To prevent the above no rewards would avail that could be sanctioned for killing the animal; neither will they in parts of India where superstition exists regarding the animal.

Many circumstances, differing widely from each other but with similar results, have induced me to recommend certain slight particulars in my form of returns, which experience has proved to be necessary. Of these forms, I have sent herewith only two, as I imagine they will be quite sufficient to explain how I propose my suggestions should be carried out; and I have endeavoured to be as brief as possible so as to prevent the perusal of this letter taking up more of your valuable time than is absolutely necessary to put you in possession of the basis of my proposed operations, the manner in which they should be carried out, and my reason for believing operations of the kind advisable.

The extent of country over which I would propose they are granted a trial is immense, and until it is proved by practical experience that the results are all I represent them as likely to be, of course the sum granted for carrying out the same would be very limited. They are therefore of the most simple nature that can, I believe, be arranged to ensure correct reports being received of the exact loss and injury caused by the different classes of animals, their estimated pecuniary value, and the result of the endeavours of the executive to improve matters.

With regard to the weapon, I propose the use of the old muskets, that have merely a nominal value as iron, and are constantly being broken up and sold as such. These would still remain the property of the State, and could at any time be called in, and still retain as great a pecuniary value as they had when issued.

An adjustment attached to the trigger is the only expense, and this would not exceed four annas per musket.

There are three strings attached to this trigger adjustment. The one marked A is the fatal one, and, running along the barrel, crosses the path these animals frequent, and is set at the height of the shoulder of the beast it is desired should be killed; and that string represents the line of fire. The bullet, therefore, invariably enters the most fatal part. It is a well known fact that wild beasts do not wander, as animals of the deer tribe do, all over the jungle, but invariably travel by the paths and roads through the jungle when going for food or water; and that, in the event of one being killed, and another coming to the same district, the chances are ten to one that animal will use the same paths and roads, and take up his quarters in almost exactly the same spot as his predecessor. Their haunts and walks are well known to every *shikaree* in the district, and it would be a matter easily determined as to where to set the gun to ensure the animal's destruction before it had time to do much injury.

To prevent the destruction of animals that should not be destroyed, there are two other strings attached to the trigger, and these (marked BB) are laid at such a height from the ground as to allow a tiger or other animal it is wished to kill to pass underneath without touching.

These are not laid in the same straight line as the one laid for the animal to be killed, but right and left of it, at such angles and distances as may be necessary under different circumstances.

Cattle or persons coming in contact with these strings cause the gun to go off, and its fire is perfectly harmless. Other precautions of an ordinary nature, and depending on circumstances, and also on the ground, could be taken by any common *shikaree*, ensuring favourable results and the prevention of accidents. I will not, therefore, go further into the description of the weapon and its use, the diagram I attach renders it unnecessary.

Ammunition would be furnished as required on payment and at cost prices, and would be obtained from Government magazines. On account of the extent of ground to be protected and watched, it would doubtless at first be imagined that a much larger amount of ammunition and number of arms would be required than are absolutely necessary. The exact quantity and number could not be stated until it was known where this is to be granted a trial, if it is to be tried. English fire-arms would only be given to men who would be best fitted to use them, and most men would have a roughly constructed adjustment given them to be placed on their matchlocks; but this would not in all cases insure fatal results, as their action is not certain or instantaneous.

In those districts where bows and arrows are the arm of the natives, the same attachment can be used, and nearly equally fatal results secured with that antiquated weapon. At the same time, here and there in those districts, a gun would be issued to an intelligent native, who would doubtless make good use of it, and many men would exert themselves in hopes of having a gun issued to them. The *shikarees* of the districts can be organized, and prove a most formidable body of police (if I may call them so) to act, not against human robbers and murderers, but still the greater curse of the country—the animal tyrants of the jungle and forests. No native *shikaree* should be granted the use of a gun without paying an annual tribute to Government of ten rupees. This may appear hard, but it is not so, when animals (deer) are plentiful, and it would be the wish of Government that they be destroyed, ten rupees would be easily earned; for, on a beast being killed by a *shikaree*, its flesh is exchanged for grain, and the average value is about two seers of grain for one of flesh, which is the reason of so many lazy fellows being *shikarees*; and if their number were reduced to one-third of what they now are, many men would be obliged to work at their trades or cultivation, instead of going out one or two days in the month and killing an occasional animal, which enables them to live in ease and luxury (according to their ideas) for the remaining days; and thus, as is always the case, one lazy man will not only not work himself, but keep others also from their work, and, instead of being a useful member of his society, he is a public nuisance. Most of the animals killed would come from the Government waste lands, and are thus the property of Government; and even, if such were not the case, the hardship would not be great. The payment need not always be in coin of the realm. It could be made in skins or horns. If he cannot kill enough during the twelve months to enable him to pay the license tax, either he is not fit for a *shikaree*, or lazy, or there is not a sufficient quantity of game to render it necessary for him to be granted a certificate without payment.

Eight rupees could be given as a reward, but never more, except under special circumstances, having no reference to the damage the tiger is doing, but to any extra trouble or injury the *shikarees* has sustained in killing it; for instance, if he has tied up cattle to entice the animal to pass the line of the fatal chord, and the beast kills them, I would recommend that he receive compensation in addition to the eight rupees, which is merely a remuneration for his time and trouble.

A certain number of *shikarees* should hold certificates gratis, and not pay the ten rupees yearly, for which favour, on them could rest the responsibility of wild animals being killed on their making their appearance, or committing any loss or injury in their district. The number of *shikarees* being reduced by not paying the ten rupees yearly would greatly increase the value of the privilege of those gaining a certificate gratis, and further stimulate the energies of others who pay for theirs to kill wild animals in hopes of having a similar favour conferred upon them.

It is only on due consideration, and with a general knowledge of the jungles and their inhabitants, both human and animal, that the full value of the license thus given in the certificate can be conceived, or how it would be appreciated by the individuals holding it. One or two men in each district would receive one of the guns furnished by Government, and in case of an animal being killed, the reward paid by the Government would not, as a matter of course, be given to one individual, but be divided between two or three, if it was considered right.

I would appoint in each district a jemadar of *shikarees*, who will report every irregularity committed by the others in his district, for which responsibility he would receive yearly one coat of the value of twelve rupees. Although this appears a small remuneration, yet it is enough, and carries with it a dignity of which that class of men would be greatly proud, and he would wear it on grand occasions; and, being a little chief of the jungles in his way, would be most zealous in his endeavour to retain his position. Of course his appointment would only be from year to year.

All skins of animals and their claws, for which a reward is paid, to become the property of Government, and no person should have the option of purchasing the same, but that they be sold at stated places and at appointed times, of which due notice would be given. These will realise a large sum of money, and, with a little management, a number of valuable skins can be brought into the market; and a small sum being given for skins on which care had been bestowed would soon induce the natives to give them up in a better condition than at present.

The granting of certificates should rest entirely with the officer of the district superintending the destruction of these animals, whether the certificate be paid for or not; and should the district civil authorities even consider it advisable for more certificates to be granted, they should refer the matter to that officer, and that officer should, if he think fit, refuse to grant a certificate even on payment; and further, no man, European or native, should be allowed to give his servant a gun to discharge with the intent of killing an animal, unless that servant has a certificate, without being liable to a fine for so doing, as well as the man using it. Any man having a certificate, paid for or not, and seeing another man use a gun for the destruction of animals without having a certificate, to be liable to forfeit his certificate if he does not at once report the same to the nearest police station.

A man holding a certificate never to go out with his gun without it, and on all occasions to produce it when called upon to do so by a man holding one, or by the civil authorities.

On an animal being killed, the man must report it to the nearest police station at once, where he will receive the authorized reward, and deposit the skin. If the skin is not perfect, the fact must be mentioned in the regular form reporting the case, and sent from the police station to the District Superintendent of Police, who will forward the same in the vernacular to the officer superintending the destruction of the animals, keeping a duplicate in his office.

If the skin is in a very bad state, the reward could be withheld until the reason of the same was investigated.

In the event of any people or cattle being killed or injured, the head man of the village in which the same occurred should report the same (whether they belong to his village or not) at the nearest police station, and, in the case of cattle, state their value, and always mention by what class of animal the injury was committed, and the date; and the above should be communicated in the form sanctioned to the District Superintendent of Police, who, if convinced of its truth, would forward it on as before to the officer superintending the destruction of wild animals.

Of course this return would be in the vernacular; and the reason it is sent through the police is to ensure its being a true statement, and prevent false records being framed.

A monthly and annual statement would of course be compiled, showing all the points above referred to, and reporting general progress.

In conclusion, I will say nothing further than to apologize for having written at such length, and I trust the subject will be considered a sufficient excuse for my having done so

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BOMBAY.

Lieut. W. H. Haydon, R. E., first class Assistant Engineer, Khandeish, has been transferred to Bombay from last week.

Conductor J. Joplin, of the Ordnance Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, John Wright, a seaman, was charged with an unnatural offence. He was remanded to jail till the 5th prox.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a heap of coal in the compound of the Gun Carriage Department, but by the exertions of Colonel Hatch (in charge of the department) and some of his subordinates it was soon put out.

A Case for the Sessions.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Rampursal Sewdin, a Purdasee in the employ of the United Spinning and Weaving Company, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for an unnatural offence.

Programme of Music to be performed by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening at 5-30:—

March	Preussen Helden	Budik
Overture	Il Barbiere	Rossini
Selection (Op.)	Masaniello	Auber
Valse	Frühlings Luder	Gung'l
Ballad and Chorus (Op.)	Satanella	Balfe
Quadrille	Palais di Industrie	Crossey
Galop	Saucy Kate	Crowe

We notice that the directors of the Mechanics' Building Company (Limited) announce that they will make a considerable reduction in the rents of their property at Albion Place, Parell road, from the 1st March next. This seems a step in the right direction, and will no doubt be gladly hailed by the tenants, as Albion Place, from the careful management of the company and its excellent situation, enjoys the repute of being one of the healthiest neighbourhoods in Bombay, and as such its residences are, we believe, always greatly sought after.

Mr. F. H. Pollock's Benefit.—This benefit comes off at the Grant Road Theatre to-morrow night. There is to be an entirely new bill of fare. Besides vocal and instrumental performances, in which the Minstrels and Mrs. Dave Carson will appear, there is to be the amusing burlesque of the Maid and the Magpie, in which Mr. Pollock will take the part of "Isaac the 'Ole Clo,'" which we are certain he will do well. Mr. P. will also sing, "I'm the happiest Fellow out," which he assures us, if there is a good house, will indeed be a fact. We hope he will have a good house, for he deserves it.

A Family Dispute.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, Shree Gopal Sewchuran charged Cooverjee Ludha, a rich Bhattia merchant, with assault, criminal force, criminal trespass and intimidation; and Luxamon Bhaya, servant, Ruttonsee Khutao, metha, and Tricum Soonee, in the service of the first defendant, with abetment of these offences. Mr. Anstey appeared for the complainant and Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee for the defence. It seemed that complainant was the servant of Cooverjee's brother's widow and that the charges had reference to an attempt to get possession of the premises held by the widow, and regarding which an action is pending in the High Court. Cooverjee had formerly been bound over to keep the peace towards the widow but the term had now expired. The Magistrate declined to bind over Cooverjee again, but said he had no doubt Mr. Cooverjee, if well advised, as he doubtless would be by Mr. Cumroodeen, would not use any force towards the widow He should know that it was very improper to act offensively to a woman even by words, and he hoped that with this warning all the parties would endeavour to live at peace.

Railway Accident.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Tuesday at Matoonga concerning the death of Angela Fras, a Portuguese woman, aged about forty-five years On Friday the 18th inst., about 12-30 p.m., an engine driven by an engine-driver named Barly, who was in charge of the Municipal sweepings train, was going from Coorla to Bombay. When they were about a mile from the Coorla side of the Dadur Station, where there is a public foot-crossing, deceased was seen attempting to cross the line from Matoonga side. The fireman who saw the woman called out to the driver, who shut off the engine, but did not pull up before they reached Dadur station. The driver reported the circumstance to the station master, who found the woman lying insensible near the rails with severe injuries. She was put into a lorry and taken to the Dadur station and thence by a train to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died on Tuesday. Verdict—The deceased died from the effects of injuries received by her, having been knocked down by a railway engine whilst she was attempting to cross the line.

Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, is expected at Akola on the 25th instant. He will visit Khangaon and Oomrawuttee, returning in time to join His Excellency the Viceroy at the opening of the Khangaon Railway. Sir Salar Jung will also be present, but we imagine without the 500 Arabs which one of our correspondents averred he was bringing with him.—*Pioneer*.

There are still very conflicting reports regarding the movement of troops. We should think that the experience His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will have of the extreme heat of the weather during the day in the Deccan will induce him to put a stop to all reliefs for this season, except those which can be carried out expeditiously by railway. Exposure to the present hot sun under canvas, for a number of days in succession, would be sure to cause sickness to any regiment ordered to move by regular marches at this season.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 23.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon at 5 p.m.

Paper.—Some account of the navigation of the Narmada, with remarks on the Gulf of Khambay, by William Sowerby, Esq., C.E., F.G.S. Contributed by the author.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.

Resolution of Government in the Political Department, 23rd February.

His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur is expected to arrive in Bombay by sea on the morning of the 2nd proximo, and will land at the Government Dockyard Pier, under arrangements to be made by the Superintendent of Marine. A salute of 11 guns should be fired for His Highness on landing, and a guard of honour should be in attendance. A deputation consisting of a Staff Officer of the garrison and the Oriental Translator to Government should receive His Highness and conduct him to his residence.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is requested to permit His Highness' armed attendants to pass without hindrance.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo.

The ship Erminia, Captain Shields, arrived on the 22nd instant from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

The ship J. L. Hall, Captain Blosly, arrived yesterday from North Shields with a cargo of coal.

The ship British Flag, Captain Mills, arrived on the 22nd instant from Liverpool with general cargo.

The Ship Inverness, Captain Donkin, arrived on the 22nd instant from Hartlepool with a cargo of coal.

The Brig Shahool Hamill, Nacoda, arrived on the 22nd instant from Cochin with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The ship Kate Winifred, Captain Starkey, arrived on the 22nd instant from London with a cargo of sleepers and iron.

The s. s. General Havelock, Captain Drewitz, arrived on the 22nd instant from Cutch Mandvee with one hundred and seventy deck passengers.

The s. s. Phlox, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ulaldo du Costa Compos, Madame Ritta, St. Christo, and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers and twenty-five children.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE s.s. KRISHNA FROM SUEZ.

The B. and B. S. N. Company's s.s. Krishna arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Suez. She left Suez at 11 a.m. on the 11th inst., and passed Aden (without calling at that port) at 1 p.m. on the 16th. On the evening of 8th February the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Apis arrived at Suez by the canal, drawing fifteen feet. She had been aground five or six hours about four miles from the Suez entrance. The Apis left for Bombay at 2 a.m. on the 9th. The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan arrived at Suez at 9 a.m. on the 10th. On passing Aden, the Krishna saw a steamer leaving the port under Austrian colours, which was supposed to be the Apis. This steamer was left out of sight astern by the Krishna before dark on the same night. The Krishna further reports that on the 16th, at 3-30 p.m., she passed the s.s. Sir Bartle Frere; on the 17th passed a steamer, supposed to be the Fire Queen (A. King), which left Suez on the 6th inst.; on the 21st, at mid night, passed a steamer supposed to be the mail; and on the 22nd, at 11 a.m., passed H. M.'s troop-ship Malabar.

THE APPROACHING VISIT BY H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

On Sunday afternoon last, a meeting of the leading Kutch merchants residing in Bombay was held at the house of Mr. Khatao Mukanjee in Girgaum, to consider in what manner they should receive their prince, H. H. the Rao of Kutch, on his arrival and during his stay in Bombay. Among those present were Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonji, Khatao Mukanjee, Lakhmidas Khimji, Mathooradas Lavji, Karsendas Nensey, Dhurmsey Poonjabhai, Kassumbhoy Dhurmsey, Karsondas Vullubhdas, Dayal Ratonsey, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jayraj Peerbhoy, Dwarkadas Karsondas, Raysey Amurchund, Ragoonathgur Ratigur, Tilakgur Dolutgur, Haji Kasam Haji Abdulla, Kareembhai Ebrahim, Soomar Ahmed, Haji Moledina Soomar, Damdar Thakersey, Jetha Purushtum, Anundji Vushram, Ruttonsey Gokaldas, Kooverjee Ludha, Gokaldas Kullianji, Khatao Khimji, and many others.

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, seconded by Mr. Karsendas Nensey, Mr. Dhurmsey Poonjabhai was called to the chair.

The Chairman read the notice convening the meeting, and explained briefly the object for which the members had been called together, which was to consider in what fitting manner the natives of Kutch resident in Bombay should receive H. H. Rao Pragmalji, now on his way to Bombay.

A letter from Mr. Kessowjee Naik expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, but giving his consent to the measures which may be adopted to carry out its object, was read.

It was then proposed by Mr. Kassumbhoy Dhurmsey seconded by Mr. Karsendas Nensey, and carried unanimously—"That in view of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maha Rao Shree Pragmalji, Bahadoor of Kutch, to meet H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to make such arrangements among their respective communities as will afford an opportunity to all classes of his Highness' subjects residing in Bombay to be present at the Bombay and Baroda Railway station, for the purpose of receiving his Highness at the time of his arrival:—Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonji, Khatao Mukanjee, Gokaldas Liladhur, Lakhmidas Khimji, Mathooradas Lavji, Karsondas Nensey, Kessowjee Jadowjee, Madhowjee Dhurmsey, Tilakgur Dolutgur, Ragoonathgur Ratigur, Odha Nanjee, Harbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, Ghelabhai Padamsay, Narsi Kessowjee, Vurdman Poonsey, Trikumjee Veljee, Madan Tejsey, Heerjee Nagsey, Raysey Amurchund, Ashkaran Khengar, Dhurmsey Poonjabhai, Kassumbhoy Dhurmsey, Jayraj Peerbhoy, Shivjee Manek, Khakee Padamsey, Mahomedbhoy Dama, Hajeebhoy Goolamhoosein, Kareembhai Ebrahim, Moosabhoy Thariabhai, Hanraj Karmsey, Kooverjee Pragjee, Khutao Ravjee, Kessowjee Devchund, Chanda Rowjee, Chagunbhoy Purshotum, Hajee Ismael Habib, Hajee Ismael Hajee Abdoola, Kareem Mahomed Sooleman, Soomar Ahmed, Hajee Kassam Hajee Abdool Sukur, Hajee Moledina Soomar, Hajee Aboo Sutar Hajee Talab, Alarukhia Joosub, Hajee Suleman Soomar, Gopaldass Mavjee, Vishanjee Khcharani, Damodar Thakersey, Jayram Shivjee, Abjee Shivjee, Anundjee Vishram, Karsondass Vullubdass, Jetha Purshotum, Ruttonsey Gokaldass, Koorjee Ladha, Gokaldass Devjee, Gokaldass Kallianji, Khatsoo Khimji, and Kallianji Pitamber."

Mr. Karsondas Vullubhdas next moved, Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey seconded, and it was carried unanimously—"That the offers of Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonji, Harbhum Nursey, Hanraj Karmsey, and Kessowjee Naik to place their bungalows at the disposal of his Highness for residence in Bombay be considered by the committee in consultation with Messrs. Ramchandra Hemraj and Jareja Someer, shortly expected here from Kutch."

Next it was proposed by Mr. Jayraj Peerbhoy, seconded by Mr. Allarukhia Shivji, and carried—"[illegible] Bombay, his Highness be requested to appoint a day and hour that may be convenient to him to receive the salutations of all classes of his subjects residing in Bombay, and that the day and hour thus appointed be communicated by the members of the committee to the respective communities.

Then it was proposed by Mr. Khassumbhoy Dhurmsey, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonji, and carried—"That on the evening of the day on which H. H. the Rao may be pleased to receive the salutations of his subjects, an exhibition of fireworks with illuminations be held at the expense of the committee at an appointed place, where a suitable address, accompanied by a *Nuzerana*, be presented to him by the committee on behalf of his Highness' subjects."

Mr. Dwarkadas Karsondas then proposed:—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to Mr. Khatao Mukanjee for having lent the use of his bungalow on this occasion."

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik in seconding the resolution, said it afforded him much pleasure to see so large a number of the representatives of H. H. the Rao's subjects in Bombay gathered together to concert measures as to the best mode in which to receive their prince on his arrival here. He was also glad to know that the movement was quite spontaneous. The Kutch community in Bombay forms a pretty large section of the native mercantile community. It comprises various classes, such as Bhatias, Lowanas, Banians, Khojahs, Memons, numbering in all about two hundred thousand souls. They are generally a well-to-do and enterprizing people, having business relations with Europe, China, Singapore, Arabia, Persia, Zanzibar, and the African coast, besides doing a large amount of local and interior trade. And while reaping all the advantages of commerce and free intercourse under the benign influence of British rule, it was highly gratifying to note that they bore such strong attachment to their prince. For proof of this it was enough to point to the feelings of the present assembly. Four gentlemen, Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonji, Harbhum Nursey, Hanraj Karmsey, and Kessowjee Naik, no sooner learnt of the intention of their prince to visit Bombay than they offer of their own free will to place their well-furnished bungalows at his Highness' disposal. Others have come forward with similar proposals. But this is not enough. From the resolutions before the meeting, it appears that the whole Kutch community in Bombay propose to leave aside their work on the day his Highness comes here, and go to receive him at the Bombay and Baroda Railway station, and during his Highness' stay in Bombay resolve to present him a suitable address, accompanied by a *Nuzerana*, and to do a number of other things. H. H. Rao Pragmalji's was the first instance, the speaker believed, in the history of Kutch, of a prince of that state having moved out of his dominions on a visit to foreign territory. The late Rao Desalji—a very shrewd prince—had, he heard, once formed an intention to go to Dwarka and other places, but unfortunately he was not able to carry his design into effect. It was therefore highly creditable to the present prince that he should break through the long seclusion and in compliance with the repeated requests of his Bombay subjects to come to Bombay, should avail himself of the auspicious occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to carry out his desire. Such visits on the part of native princes to a place like Bombay are sure to do good to their subjects as well as to themselves. There can perhaps be no better way of leading them to adopt the best and most prominent features in the system of British administration into their own territories than that of affording them opportunities to see with their own eyes the working of British institutions and laws in British territories. They see there the wonders of the railway and the telegraph, notice how justice is administered between man and man, how much is done in the matter of education, professional and general, and in the promotion of public works, sanitation, &c. He was glad to see, therefore, that the subjects of H. H. the Rao were doing every thing in their power to make his stay in Bombay comfortable, and he had no doubt that his Highness would be exceedingly pleased to see such strong and additional proofs of their attachment to him. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks to the chairman was heartily passed and the meeting then separated.

A gentleman of Ironton, Ohio, (says a New York paper), seeing a little boy barefoot on the streets on a cold day recently, took him into a store and fitted him out with a new pair of shoes. In the evening the benevolent gentleman received back the shoes and an accompanying note from the indignant father, who said that he was better able to buy his son shoes than the giver was, and it proved to be true.

A Blooming Bride of Eighty-four.—Among the banns of marriage lately published at the Hotel-de-Ville at Lille are those of M. Pierre Paux, Officier de Santé, aged 47, and Mdlle. Félicité Lelong, aged 84. The nephews and nieces of the lady, who thus lose the reversion of a fortune of 300,000f., have attempted to arrest the marriage on the plea of lunacy, but a legal examination has established the entire sanity of the lady.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF A LARGE SUM.

At the Fort Police Court last week Gopal Eshwunt Naik, a Shapoor merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Appajee Bapoojee Kurgoopukur, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 35,000, and theft of several gold and silver ornaments. The complainant is a native of Shapoor, at present residing in Bombay at Kalbadevi. He formerly traded in Shapoor and Bombay under the name and firm of Yeshwant Baba Naik, the business of which was carried on by means of moonims. In 1861 Abajee was the moonim of the Bombay firm, and had in his hands large sums of money and effects belonging to the firm for the purpose of carrying on business of the firm, which he appropriated to his own use, and allowed judgments to pass against the firm and the effects thereof to be attached in execution of such judgments at the suits of different individuals and firms in Bombay. In May 1861 the moonim left the service of the firm without his (complainant's) knowledge or consent and without delivering charge to him for the monies and effects belonging thereto which were then in his hands. The accused during the time he was moonim received so far as complainant had been able to ascertain from the books of account of his Shapoor firm sums of money belonging to the Bombay firm amounting in the whole to Rs. 35,309; and he had not accounted for same although he was called upon several times so to do. The moonim had also in his possession several gold and silver ornaments and other articles belonging to the firm, which he had not delivered over to his master. Under these circumstances (reported as stated by the complainant) the moonim was charged with embezzlement and theft as a servant, and a summons was issued against him.

The case was called on for hearing yesterday before the Magistrate. Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, who appeared on behalf of the prosecutor, said that his client was not willing to proceed with the case, and asked that he be allowed to withdraw it. Prosecutor was allowed to withdraw the charge.

PERJURY IN THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Sadasook Chuttoorbhooj, moonim to His Highness Tookajee Maharaj Holkar of Indore, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information:—I am the moonim in Bombay of His Highness Tookajee Maharaj Holkar of Indore, who has a firm here under the name, style, and firm of Sadasew Martund, and I reside in Thakoordwar Street. In the year 1868 I filed a suit in the High Court against one Jethmull Moorlidhur to recover the sum of Rs. 5,953-7-0, being the balance due by the said Jethmull Moorlidhur at foot of an account signed by him. That on the 15th January last, Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, the attorneys for the said Jethmull Moorlidhur, obtained a judge's summons to show cause why amongst other matters the firm of Sadasew Martund should not give to Jethmull Moorlidhur his (Jethmull's) account books; and that the said judge's summons was granted grounded upon an affidavit made by Jethmull Moorlidhur on the 4th January, last. That the said Jethmull states, among other things in the said affidavit, that since 30th Nov. last he found out two letters written to him by the firm of Sadasew Martund by the hand of Tullockchund Moorlidhur requesting him among other things to take away his books, papers, and things received by the said Tullockchund Moorlidhur through the hands of Jaikisson Karva, the goomasta of the said Jethmull Moorlidhur. That I have inspected the said two original letters in the Marwadi language, and I believe the said letters are forgeries. I therefore charge the said Jethmull Moorlidhur with fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with corruptly using as true and genuine evidence which he knew to be false and fraudulent; and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law. The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THE ERECTION OF THE MUSJID OVERBRIDGE.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

A suit was decided the other day by the Chief Justice with regard to compensation for damages to property by the erection of the Musjid Overbridge. It seems that a shop and dwelling facing Doongry Cooly Street and belonging to Hurbum Nursee was interfered with by the alteration on the streets and the owner would not accept the compensation offered, but brought a suit against the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Elphinstone [illegible] G. I. P. Railway Company, [illegible] the erection of the overbridge, to recover Rs. 120,000.

The case was stated in the plaint to this effect. Previous to, and at the time of the committal by the defendants of the grievances complained of, the plaintiff was owner of premises comprising a ground floor and two upper stories, the former having been occupied by him as a merchant's shop for the last 25 years, the other as a dwelling house. The east or front side of these premises was 28 ft. 7 in. wide and abutted on Doongry Cooly Street; the north side was 78 ft. 9 in. and abutted on Musjid Bunder Cross Street, which fell at right angles into Doongry Cooly Street. On the east side of the Doongry Cooly Street there had for many years past been a street called the Musjid Bunder Road leading in an easterly direction from Doongry Cooly Street to Musjid Bunder, crossing the G. I. P. Railway on a level crossing. Previously to the committal by the defendants of the grievances complained of Doongry Cooly Street, Musjid Bunder Cross Street and Musjid Bunder Road were all on the same level, and the ground-floor of plaintiff's premises was one foot four inches above that level and the premises were worth Rs. 1,20,000. But the defendants had recently erected a bridge for carts, carriages and general traffic on the Bunder road over the G. I. P. line of railway, and in making the approach thereto had raised the level of Doongry Cooly Street six inches above its old level at the north-west angle of the plaintiff's housewall and then it rose 1 in 25 till at the north-east angle it was one foot and eight inches above the level of the house. In like manner Musjid Bunder Cross Street had been raised, and so both streets are now above the ground-floor of plaintiff's premises. Then the summit of the overbridge was distant only eighty yards in a direct line from the eastern front of plaintiff's house, and as the road rose 1 in 30 the bridge was ten feet above the ground-floor. The result of these proceedings, as plaintiff had warned the defendants ere they began the work, was that his premises had been rendered uninhabitable. Part of the ground-floor was now below the level of the street, and no Hindoo, by reason of his religious belief and prejudices, could or would live or carry on business in the premises, and the plaintiff would be obliged to remove his family and so the value of his premises had been greatly depreciated, from the fact that the lives of persons in the shop was in danger from the numerous vehicles passing,—that the ground-floor was liable to be flooded during the monsoon,—that the dirt and dust caused by the traffic of the bridge was troublesome, and that the second stories had been rendered uninhabitable by females, inasmuch as a person standing on the incline could see directly into the rooms.

The defendants brought the sum of Rs. 3,544 into Court, and held that that was enough to satisfy the claim. They had previously offered that amount, but plaintiff refused to accept the same. The case for the defence was that the claim was excessive and that the property had not been injured in value as alleged, but had, in fact, been improved, as it was now better ventilated, better lighted and more easily approached than previous to the erection of the overbridge.

The case was heard by the Chief Justice. Messrs. Marriott and Starling (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green) for the plaintiffs, and the Acting Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch (instructed by the Messrs. Leathes) for the defendants.

The hearing lasted for several days, and judgment was given on the 17th instant, his Lordship finding the plaintiff entitled to recover Rs. 5,907 (including the money paid into Court) and costs, and giving decree accordingly, but ordering that as the claim as to religious prejudices had been abandoned, full costs of all witnesses with regard to that matter should not be allowed.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—23rd Feb.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Suspected of Theft.—An American negro was charged with having in his possession a silver watch, value Rs. 40, belonging to Willian Wilson, also a negro. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

Railway Offence.—Peter de Silva was charged with attempting to get into a railway carriage at the Mahim Station whilst the train was in motion, and was fined three rupees.

A Young gentleman who informs us that he is off to the Œcumenical Council has sent us, as a parting gift the following:—"A *young Madras hopeful to his Mama*—"I say Mama, why is Col. D—n—n's dog Dash like the Pope's personal Infallibility?" "Can't tell child, except that he is very fond of it." "Why? because it's his *darling Dog-ma*."—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday the 10th February.

Present.—The Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, *President*, in the chair; Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R. A. S., one of the *Vice-Presidents.*

Members.—T. W. Ward, Esq., F.R.C.S.; J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B.A.; James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Dr. F. G. Joynt; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; the Rev. R. Stothert, A.M.; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; Professor F. J. Candy, M.A.; J. Jardine, Esq., C.S.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Raghunath Narayen, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A.; Rustomjee Cowasjee Batherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.; and James Taylor, Esq., *Honorary Secretary.*

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members elected.—Byramjee Dadabhoy, Esq., Deputy Registrar of Assurances; Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, Esq., and John Jardine, Esq., C.S.

Members proposed.—R. M. E. Brereton, Esq., C.E., by the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Honorary President*, seconded by the *Honorary Secretary*; Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq., proposed by Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., one of the *Vice-Presidents*, seconded by the *Honorary Secretary*; and Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Esq., by Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq., seconded by Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.

Several books and pamphlets presented to the Library were laid before the meeting.

Letter read from H. N. B. Erskine, Esq., C. S., Collector of Nassick, dated 27th ultimo, forwarding 83 silver coins for decipherment and purchase.

The *Honorary Secretary* then read a paper on some Sanskrit copper-plates found in the Belgaum collectorate, by J. Fleet, Esq., C.S., which will appear in the forthcoming number of the society's journal.

After some remarks on the paper by Dr. Bhau Daji, it was proposed by the Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker, *President*, seconded by T. W. Ward, Esq., F. R. C. S., that the best thanks of the society be given to J. F. Fleet, Esq., C. S., for his interesting paper.

The Hon'ble the President then brought to the notice of the members present the approaching departure of the Honorary President the Rev. Dr. Wilson for Europe, and moved a resolution to the effect that it be referred to the committee of management to convene a special meeting of the society on Thursday the 17th instant, for the purpose of recording the sense the members entertain of the eminent services rendered to the society by the Rev. Dr. Wilson during his forty years' connection with it.

The best thanks of the society were voted to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE CHARGE AGAINST JOHN B. ADAMS.

On Tuesday Mr. Nana Morojee commenced the hearing of the charge by Albert Shaw against John B. Adams.

Mr. Cleary appeared for the plaintiff, and after stating the case for the prosecution said that living in a man's tent had ever been considered one of the most sacred marks of hospitality, and if the defendant had outraged the hospitality of the complainant and violated the girl he was deserving of punishment.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the defendant. The case was commenced ere the learned gentleman arrived, and he apologized for any inconvenience caused, but remarked, in justice to himself, that the defendant had been round the most of the Bar asking some one to defend and he (Mr. Macpherson) had promised to attend only subject to other engagements.

The Magistrate said he was glad Mr. Macpherson had come, for the charge was a serious one, and it was well the defendant should have the advice of some learned gentleman.

The prosecutor was then called and examined by Mr. Cleary. He deposed—I am employed as a foreman in the Government Patent Stone Works, Moody Bay. On the 24th Oct. and for about four months previously I lived in a tent in the Moody Bay. Defendant, John B. Adams, two children, and an ayah lived with me. I have been a married man these last ten years nearly. My wife is a lunatic and under treatment in the asylum at Colaba. When I married her she had two children by her first husband. The eldest of them is a girl by name Louiza, She was one of the two children living with me on the 24th ultimo. I first became acquainted with defendant about three and a half months ago and just then it was proposed that he should live with me. He lived with me up to the 8th instant. I remember the evening of the 24th ult. I was that day in my tent from a quar- [illegible] returned home at nearly ten o'clock. On my return I found nothing unusual and I went to bed. Defendant and I lived comfortably together since then till the 8th inst. On the 8th at nearly 5 p.m. I left my tent and went out to look for a house. On my return at a quarter to ten I was surprised to find that there was no light in the tent, that being the only occasion on which there was no light in it. I walked through the tent and called the boy. He came and lighted a lamp. I then missed defendant's bed which used to be near a side-board. I afterwards found it in a wing of the tent. Defendant was lying on a sofa in the body of the tent. I took hold of him by the arm and took him to the cot in the wing and asked him, pointing to the cot, what that meant. He said, smiling, "That is nothing; you must get used to that. You know what I told you on Sunday night." He had told me on Sunday that I was spreading a report that he was going to be married to Louiza, but that that could not be as he was a married man. I got angry with him and told him that if he brought such reports about my children he would have to leave my tent. This is the only conversation he could have referred to as having passed between him and me on the Sunday. I became angry, struck defendant, and turned him out. When I was striking defendant Louiza spoke to me and said "Oh Papa, I think Mr. Adams has been trying to do what he did before." I made further enquiry of the girl and she gave me certain information in consequence of which I lodged this complaint. After making the complaint I had the girl examined by Dr. Diver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson—On the evening of the 8th I had been to Mr. Joseph's at Byculla. That night when I returned to my tent at about a quarter to ten I was not drunk. When I went to the tent Captain Jones of the steam tug Custom was not there. I know him well. I had on the 23rd or 25th ult. charged defendant with having connection with the girl. I never apologized to defendant for having made such a charge. I never made such apology in the presence of Captain Jones, Mr. Snook and Mr. Todd. I have never had connection with Louiza in the presence of Captain Jones and defendant. I have not frequently had prostitutes into my tent when Louiza was there. About three months ago an Armenian woman with two of her children came to my tent at seven o'clock and left at about eleven in the forenoon. I remember having gone out driving in a phaeton one day in December last with Captain Jones and defendant. It was the day before Louiza and other children came from school. During that drive I addressed and took into the phaeton an Armenian woman. She was a prostitute. That woman remained in my tent till next morning. She slept with me on my own couch. I don't believe I was at the Byculla Hotel the previous night. The next morning Louiza asked me who the Armenian woman was. I told her she was Mrs. Hughes's sister. I had not then told her that she was defendant's wife. I did not get drunk and force my way into the theatre at all. I was charged with having done so and was fined Rs. 45.

Mr. Cleary reserved his re-examination.

Dr. Diver was next examined. He had examined the girl on the 10th instant at complainant's request and said it appeared as if connection had taken place and that it was possible it might have taken place more than two days before the examination.

The case was then adjourned.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—23rd February.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Stenhouse and [illegible] vs. Goolamalli Abassalli.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 521-7-10 being the amount of a draft at thirty days' sight, drawn by Thomashouse, dated London, 19th November 1869, and accepted by defendant on 13th December 1869. Mr. [illegible], a partner in the firm of the plaintiffs, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The debt was proved and the Court gave verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

Science and Art.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of metal may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and efficacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 23rd, 11-40 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 21st February, 12-10 p.m., Service; 18th February 6-30 p.m., Private; via Russia, 21st Feb., 2-50 p.m., Service; 16th February 11-28 p.m., Private.

THE BOLL-WORM.

The following account of the American "Boll-Worm" is taken from a paper by Mr. Joseph B. Lyman, of Louisiana, sent to Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac by the Honorable Horace Capron, Minister of Agriculture of the United States of America. Mr. Rivett-Carnac fears the modes of expelling the pest herein suggested could not be undertaken in this country. Enquiries are now being made to ascertain whether the boll-worm of Berar is identical with the species described in this paper. Besides the "boll-worm," other destructive insects (says Mr. Rivett-Carnac) have been found on the cotton plants in Central India and the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and specimens have been submitted for examination to Mr. Wood Mason, the Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, who has very kindly consented to report on them:—

"THE BOLL-WORM.

"Unlike the caterpillar and the army-worm, the boll-worm is an annual pest of the cotton plant, hybernating in the ground, and commencing depredations as soon as the young forms begin to swell. He never destroys a crop as they do, but pierces three, four, or sometimes ten bolls, nearly or quite killing them, at length penetrating to the centre of a full-grown boll, where he lies concealed till near the time of his transformation.

"The peculiarity of this worm is that his natural food is corn, which he always prefers, but will attack cotton if the other plant is not at hand. The moth which produces the worm is thus described by a planter in Jackson, Mississippi, who has evidently made the subject a study. 'Of a pale yellow or shining ash color; length of body and wings, an inch and one-eighth; the wings expanded two inches, the upper covering the lower; below the centre, and near the border of the upper wings, are two dark spots with two or three indistinct ones on each upper wing: end of the wing whitish, having a wavy dark band near the border. Throat a little convex, downy: abdomen, colour of wings, and downy: proboscis folded spirally underneath, double, half an inch long; eyes large, clear, yellowish-green. Six legs, antennæ fusiform: lies concealed in the day in fence corners and around stumps, flies only late in the evening, and at night near the ground, and rapidly.'

"In the early part of July this moth pairs, and in four days lays about seven hundred and fifty eggs, soon after which it dies.

"These eggs are deposited on the silks of corn. In three days they hatch, and the young worms commence feeding on the green corn and the silk. Remaining here about two weeks the worm then goes down into the ground to the depth of three inches, where it is transformed into a chrysalis of bright mahogany colour and conical shape, and about an inch in length. In sixteen days, the moth above described bursts from the chrysalis. The moth of the second generation finds, at this time of the year, little or no corn in the silk in the cotton latitudes, and in the absence of its favourite plant, lays its eggs on the top bud, or on the ends of the side buds, of the cotton plant.

"At the time of this deposit, if the weather is dry and the sun very hot, most of the eggs perish or become abortive. *This is the reason why moist weather in August forebodes an attack of the Boll-worm.* But no season is so hot and dry but some worms will be hatched, and they commence to spread downward upon the plant and commit depredations on the boll.

"The boll-worm is thus accurately described by Mr. Boddie, of Jackson:—

"'The larva, or caterpillar, when full grown, will measure from an inch and a half to an inch and three quarters in length: it looks, to a superficial observer, brown, pale yellow, and light green, though it has eight longitudinal streaks of white, brown, and green, with one or two dots on each segment of the body along the lowest streak. It is smooth, shining, naked, with a few hairs on each segment of the body. It is of a cylindrical form, tapering a little at each end; rather thick in proportion to its length, and has six legs in the fore part of its body, eight at the middle, and two near the tail. The head is brown, smaller than the body, and oval in shape.'

"After thus destroying from one to eight or ten bolls, the reptile descends and rolls himself into a cocoon or egg, in which to get through the coming winter and spring; for nature prepares no food [illegible] hybernate must be hidden in the neighbourhood where the perfect insect lived, that is, in the cotton-fields or near them. It is doubtful whether any are hidden in the soil of the corn-field where there is cotton any where near, for after July the animal entirely deserts corn and goes to the cotton-fields. This is the case, at least, in the district where cotton flourishes best, for there the corn nearly all hardens late in July or early in August. Thus in the northern part of the cotton belt, as Tennessee and North Carolina, the boll-worm does little injury to cotton, for there he can find no green corn till quite late in the season.

"These preferences and habits of the boll-worm understood, it is not so difficult to prescribe a course of treatment that will rid the cotton-fields of his presence.

"There are two modes, and, so far as now known, but two modes of expelling this pest: starving or killing the moth, the other by drawing it to corn, its natural food, and keeping it there.

"Rotation of crops managed so as to place the corn at some distance from cotton, and throwing out the cotton-field to lie fallow a year, will destroy almost all the eggs of the boll-worm.

"Suppose that a cotton farm is so far remote from others as to enable the planter to interpose a mile of woodland or pasturage between the cultivated fields of each. In September the worms descend from the bolls and enter the gound. Let the ground lie fallow, or be sowed with oats the following year. In August, when the moth emerges from the ground, she may find neither corn nor cotton within a mile upon which to deposit eggs. Her flight is low and her days are brief. The chances are that she will perish before reaching either of the plants upon which she and her young feed.

"The exposure of a mixture of molasses and cobalt, with a little vinegar, at the edge of a cotton field and nearest the corn from which they migrate in the latter part of July and first of August, would probably attract and poison large numbers of them. By carefully noting the time of their moving upon the cotton, it might be effective to send out early in the morning the whole force with paddles or little hand-nets, to walk abreast down the rows next the corn and catch and kill them as they fly up. Where corn and cotton are adjacent, the moth settles in the first rows of cotton as soon as she leaves the other plant, and by patrolling these rows every morning, most of the invaders might be destroyed.

"Another mode of overcoming the difficulty, would be to provide other and more attractive pasturage for them than the cotton boll. This could be done by having a small field of late corn next the cotton, that would be in silk as late as the latter part of August or the first of September. The worm would not be likely to leave the corn for the cotton, until it was too late for him to work much injury.

"The same might perhaps be better attained by having rows of late corn, at intervals of twenty or thirty feet, through the cotton field. This arrangement would be sure to draw all the moths late in the season to that field. Their cocoons would be buried in the soil, and by turning out that field to rest for a year or two, and transferring the crops to some distance, the race of boll-worms on that place might be exterminated."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—From a late correspondence regarding M. Munzinger, I think that the public have been led to believe that this gentleman has not been treated with fairness for his services in connexion with the Abyssinian war. All engaged must be sensible of the assistance he rendered at the same time in his position of officiating Consul at Massowah; he did no more than is expected from all who hold office under Her Majesty, and not more, I am sure, than M. Munzinger would do with pleasure disinterestedly.

During the expedition his pay as a non-combatant was that of a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a British Regiment in the Field; at the termination of the war Lord Napier recommended him for the appointment of Consul at Massowah, and intrusted him with the sale of all the transport animals, allowing him 5 per cent. on their sale—an equivalent, if not more than an equivalent, to the batta of officers. In further consideration of his services—at the request of Lord Napier M. Munzinger has been allowed to draw £30 per month till, if I mistake not, August last.

I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to these facts, as it is a mistake to suppose that M. Munzinger has ever been neglected by Lord Napier of Magdala, or underpaid by Her Majesty's Government; although all who were associated with him would rejoice to hear that he had received some honour in further recognition.

I have, &c., J. A. Grant, Lieut.-Col.

7, Park square West, Regent's-park.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.

The following is the third report of this important Commission:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

"1. In this third report, which we have now the honour of presenting to your Majesty, we desire humbly to offer our recommendations on a separate but highly important portion of the work which your Majesty has been pleased to assign to us.

"2. In your Majesty's Commission we were commanded to inquire into the subject of the 'Proper Lessons appointed to be read in Morning and Evening Prayer on the Sundays and Holy days throughout the year' and 'the calendar, with the Table of First and Second Lessons contained in the Book of Common Prayer,' with the view of suggesting and reporting 'whether any and what alterations and amendments may be advantageously made in the selection of Lessons to be read at the time of Divine service.' We now desire to lay before your Majesty the result of inquiries and deliberations which have been specially directed to this subject for upwards of two years.

"3. We felt it incumbent upon us carefully to consider the many schemes which have been published or have been privately submitted to us upon this subject. After much deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that it is expedient to read, as now, at each service on ordinary days, one Lesson from the Old Testament and another from the New Testament, generally according to the order of the books.

"4. On a careful revision, however, of the present Table of Lessons, we have thought it desirable to vary and shorten many of them. We have disregarded to some extent the present division of chapters when the continuity of the subject seemed to render such a course desirable. And while we have not felt ourselves justified in recommending any omission in the passages selected, we have endeavoured so to arrange the Lessons as to include whatever might be most conducive to edification when read in the general congregation.

"5. In the schedule to this report will be found the Revised Table of Lessons Proper for Sundays, the Revised Table of Lessons Proper for Holy Days, and the Revised Table of Daily First and Second Lessons.

"6. It will be seen from this schedule that, on the one hand, we have introduced many passages of Scripture (*e.g.* from the Books of Chronicles and from the Book of the Prophet Ezekiel) which are not now read in public worship; on the other hand, we have largely reduced the number of Lessons taken from the Apocrypha, so that, instead of 26 Lessons taken from it for holy days, there will now be only four, and, instead of 106 for ordinary days, there will now be only 40. The New Testament Lessons are so arranged that the whole of that which is now read three times will be read twice in the course of the year—once in the morning and once in the evening. The yearly calendar will be closed with 22 Lessons from the Book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

"7. For the Proper Lessons on holydays many passages have been chosen which we think will be found more appropriate than those in the existing table. Lessons for Ash Wednesday are provided, and the series of Lessons for the Holy Week is now made complete.

"8. A second series of Lessons for evensong on Sundays has been also provided, to be used either as alternative Lessons at the second service, or at a third service if such service be thought desirable. Where there is a third service, we propose to leave to the minister discretion to read for the Second Lesson any chapter or appointed Lesson out of the four Gospels which he may think it expedient to select. We further propose that upon occasions to be approved by the Ordinary other Lessons may, with his consent, be substituted for those which are appointed in the calendar.

"9. We feel it our duty to state to your Majesty that we deemed it expedient to submit privately the Tables of Lessons thus revised by us to the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Ireland, to the Deans of Cathedral Churches, and to the Theological Professors of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham. To the suggestions which we received we have given full consideration, and we have adopted those which seemed to us to be improvements on our original proposals.

"10. We cannot conclude this report, which we now submit to your Majesty's consideration, without expressing our humble but earnest hope that it may please Almighty God to bless our labours to the advancement of His glory, and to the fuller knowledge of His most Holy Word and Will.

"A. C. Cantaur.
"M. G. Armagh.
"Stanhope.
"Carnarvon.
"Harrowby.
"Beauchamp.
"S. Winton.
"C. St. David's.
"C. J Glocester and Bristol.
"William Chester.
"Harvey Carlisle.
"Portman.
"Ebury.
"Spencer H. Walpole.
"Joseph Napier.*
"Robert Phillimore.
"Travers Twiss.
"John Abel Smith.
"A. J. B. Beresford Hope.
"J. G. Hubbard.
"Charles Buxton.
"Arthur P. Stanley.
"J. A. Jeremie
"R. Payne Smith.
"Henry Venn.
"W. G. Humphrey.
"Robert Gregory.
"Thomas Walter Perry.

"* As I understand the terms of Her Majesty's Commission, I consider that this report should not have been presented until after our inquiries on all the other matters referred to in the Commission had been completed. Subject to this observation, and in deference to the view taken by my colleagues, I have added my signature to this report.

"Joseph Napier.

"W. F. Kemp, Secretary, Jerusalem Chamber. Westminster Abbey, Jan. 13, 1870."

The schedule contains a Revised Table of Lessons

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

The romance of crime has occupied many tongues and pens since Homer sang the "rapt of Helen," and a skald of name unknown told the sufferings of Gudrun. Modern literature, bereft, to its misfortune, of the impressive figures of that earlier age, the chieftain half-god, half-highwayman, the knightly foot-pad, the coroneted cracksman, is compelled to serve its turn with a type of hero much less interesting, and a class of story far more commonplace. Those drawbacks which attend on the civilization of society, are felt more hardly by the romancer than by any other artist, except the criminal himself. Our writers do what they can to support the traditions of an earlier and a happier time—happier at least for those who follow their craft—but it needs consummate genius to create sympathy for murder, as did the author of "Eugene Aram;" or, more difficult still, to idealize mere safe-breaking, as did the writer of "Le Dossier 112." Some criminals, indeed, in our day have led lives so closely skirting the romantic, that very little "make believe" is needed to pass them off for what they are not. Imagine, if you can, that Jack Shepherd's brace of mistresses were not too unlike what heroines should be; fancy that of Cartouche's hundred conquests, some (say a tenth) were worth the trouble of subduing; and in the career of these two scoundrels, with the sentimental element once assumed the desired romance will, it is not to be denied, be found. Unluckily, however, it is just this admission we cannot make. Not to Jack Shepherd and his like is it given to appreciate the modest virtues and tender love of the true woman, nor upon such does she look without shuddering. Instinctively each shrinks from the other. The heroine of such meagre and unhealthy romances as the *Newgate Calendar* provides us with is in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, a being only one step less degraded than the hero.

For nine months last year, a certain William Gregory Davies, in conjunction with one Alice Grantham, was quietly engaged in remodelling a drama of criminal interest, which is as near the romantic as, in the nature of such things, is possible. The type they selected, all unconsciously, of course, was *La Dame aux Camelias*. The piece ended very abruptly about Christmas. In the version they played, the facts were curiously intermingled and confused, but the catastrophe in Act V. was not a whit less tragical, thought less artistic, than that which winds up M. Dumas' famous story. Not without a certain pathetic force did they render the characters, and if their tale had possessed the true ring of love and devotion, if these two unhappy creatures had clung to one another to the very last, criminal though their career might be, we could not have withheld from them a much stronger sympathy than can now be felt. This crowning interest of the fiction is absent, as might have been expected, from the drama of real life. Marguerite was true, literally as death, to the false lover for whom she had surrendered everything; Alice's affection yielded to the test of temptation, though the sacrifices and self-devotion had been all upon the lover's side. Davies was a salesman in the employ of Messrs. Leaf, the well-known silk warehousemen, of Old Change. He made the acquaintance of his *Dame aux Camelias* in no sentimental manner. The frequenters of the Holborn Casino are prosaic souls, if there be such anywhere in the world, and amongst them did this unfortunate young man meet his destiny. We are not told what were the habits of Davies before his encounter with Miss Alice Grantham, and, in the absence of proof to the contrary, we must suppose them to have been not noticeably different from those of other young men in city employ. However, this may be, Davies was not long, under Miss Grantham's tuition, in mastering all the mysteries of fast life. At the very first sight of Alice Grantham the salesman surrendered without discretion. "I fell in love," says the poor, blind fellow, prostituting the sacred word to the service of a guilty intrigue. The progress of this kind of "love" is rapid—Davies fluttered after his flame to Albany-street, and, at the third visit, burnt himself—Grantham could not pay her rent, and the infatuated youth "volunteered to bring her a couple of dresses" to pawn. In the abstract this would be only a kind action. It is cruel, perhaps, to offer silk dresses to a woman merely to pass over to the pawn-shop, but the motive was good and creditable to Mr. Davies's heart. Unfortunately, however, he was not in the habit of keeping dresses on hand—few bachelors are—hence the tragedy. Messrs. Leaf and Co. have many silks in their warehouse; Davies had need but of two, and, from the superfluity of Messrs. Leaf, he abstracted the sum of his modest wants. Miss Grantham received the welcome present, and straightway proceeded to carry out her lover's suggestion. Then the girl fell ill. In this calamity, says Davies, "she asked me to keep her, which I at first refused to do. But as she had no place to go to, and said she would kill herself if I left her—which she tried to do—I acceded to her request." Of necessity there followed a reckless career of fraud. Though the unfortunate pair endeavoured to live as economically as possible the salary of a silk salesman failed to provide for the necessary expenses of Grantham's illness. This part of the tale is very pathetic. "I sat up with her nearly every night," says Davies. She lingered in illness for months, sometimes hovering between life and death, and all the time these two were supported upon Davies's salary, and what he "got by pawning dresses." Then she grew better, but the youth "loved her too much to leave her, as she would then have to become a prostitute again," and he "could not bear it!" They never seem to have thought, these two, of the possibility of getting an honest living. "Her constitution," says Davies, "could not stand it"—the life she had led formerly; and yet there is no word of an attempt to seek such employment as a respectable woman may undertake. She had lived upon the price of her own shame and sin; that means of livelihood failing, there was no other resource, to her eyes, save to exist upon the sin and shame of the man who had loved her so dearly as to wreck his life in her service. To do the girl justice, we should state that if Davies' story can be trusted she was ignorant of the frauds by which she was supported.

"At last," after all this suffering and crime, it occurred to Davies to "reflect upon his conduct." The hot fit of love was over. The habit of stealing silk dresses would, in the end, vitiate the strongest affection, especially after a short but successful education at the Holborn Casino. It was announced to Alice—now, it is to be presumed, well and strong again—that her lover must visit Paris. "So," says Davies, "I left her!" Twice after this he visited the girl again; but it was only to see how she went on. The "love" was suddenly cured. But Alice Grantham's are not so easily thrust aside by gentlemen who appear to have an unlimited supply of silk dresses. History does not record what scenes took place between the second pair. Reference to the great prototype, the story of the *Dame aux Camélias*, will not help us, for M. Dumas *fils* parted his lovers with dignity, and recrimination is not worthy of your heroine of romance. We cannot but believe there were hot complaints, and tender plaintive reproaches, angry debates, and sullen innuendos before Marguerite paid that unlucky visit to the police station about Christmas time, and handed over 64 pawn tickets, representing property pledged to the value of £159 3s., which brought out all this story. Inquiries were made, confession after confession slipped out, and the end of it was the arrest of Davies on Messrs. Leaf's premises, and the committal of the shopman and his mistress for trial at the Central Criminal Court last Tuesday, the former for stealing £500 worth of silk, the latter for receiving the same knowing it to be stolen. It is from the written confession of the male prisoner that this pitiful story is taken. If it be true as told—and the marks of veracity appear to be impressed on every line—there is none so hard-hearted but must feel, in spite of detestation of the crime committed, and disgust at the low moral tone exhibited by the unfortunate youth, that William Davies deserves more of sympathy than many other criminals who have figured in the romance-book of vice. His first fault, as, in the absence of allegations to the contrary, we are bound to believe, was committed under the sway of an enthralling passion, degraded, it is true, but infinitely above that mere desire of self-gratification which generally leads a guilty man to the dock. He had even a sort of honesty in his fraud, for, by shifting the burden of loss which his defalcations must surely cause from the shoulders of his employers to that public for which no one has any mercy or regard, he made it a practice, as he says, "whenever he took a dress away, to charge the customers more on the goods, till he thought he had made up the amount stolen;" heedless that in so doing he committed a double theft—first, upon his masters; and secondly, upon their customers. We commend the tale to our readers' consideration as a true story of Life in London—a story, indeed, without an end, but not without a moral.—*Daily News*, Jan. 28.

AMUSING CASE OF LIBEL.

Mr. Edwin Shelley Muntz, editor of the *Monthly Illustrated Journal for Hairdressers, Perfumers, and the Fancy Trades*, was summoned before Sir R. W. Carden, at Guildhall, on Jan. 19, for wilfully publishing a malicious and defamatory libel of and concerning Messrs. R. Hovenden and Sons, and Mr. F. Hovenden (one of the sons), wholesale perfumers, &c., of 93 and 95, City-road, and 5, Great Marlborough-street, and 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. Oppenheim, instructed by Messrs. Wild and Barber, prosecuted; and the defendant conducted his own case.

Mr. Oppenheim said that he had to prefer a charge against the defendant for having published two most scurrilous libels against the partners of a most respectable firm carrying on a large business in the City-road, Great Marlborough-street, and Poland-street. The defendant had been in the employ of the prosecutors, at their manufactory in City-road, and also as the editor of a monthly circular which they published, called the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*. In consequence of some misconduct he was dismissed, and then he published a periodical called the *Monthly Illustrated Journal for Hairdresses, Perfumers, and the Fancy Trades*, and on it was the announcement that it was "edited by Edwin Shelly Muntz, formerly editor of the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*." The first libel that he should call attention to was one upon Mr. Frederick Hovenden, which the defendant had circulated through the trade. It was called "Lyrics of the Hour," and was dedicated to Mr. F. Hovenden. It contained four or five libels on the members of the firm of Hovenden and Sons, and the editor most frankly stated that he intended to violate the law, for in one part of his introduction he said, "Of course it will be our policy to keep within the limits of the law, but if truth and justice demand greater license than the law permits, we shall obey the moral instincts of our own nature rather than the uncertain definitions of legal statutes." The "Lyric" was headed the Modern Selkirk," and was "Dedicated to Mr. F. Hovenden," and in it he termed that gentleman a hypocrite, a [illegible] verses, of which the following are specimens:—

LYRICS OF THE HOUR DEDICATED TO MR. F. HOVENDEN, THE MODERN SELKIRK.

Within his counting-house there sat
A man of high degree,
Who said smart things, and smiled thereat
With idiotic glee.
The Modern Selkirk he was named,
A mighty Selkirk, too;
For many actions he was famed,
Each to its purpose true.

Each morn he issued his commands—
And these were hard to bear—
Then like Pacha of Eastern lands
Would start with lordly air.
And as he took his daily walk
He glanced around his eye,
And while he feigned a friendly talk
He uttered many a lie.

Still in his features you might trace
A something that was mean;
He could not look you in the face,
Or wear a brow serene;
His pallid lips, his feverish breath,
And lines of cankering thought,
Bespoke the soul that lurked beneath
And on his passion wrought.

Mr. Hovenden did not believe that those libels would do him any personal injury, but he thought it right to protect the public from such gross libels as those which had been published against him. The next article he would draw attention to was one headed "The 'Ticket-of-Leave' Emporium, the material parts of which ran as follows:"

'Now it happened that in a certain thoroughfare not far distant from Finsbury-square resided a business man of great notoriety. Like the colossal statue of Rhodes he bestrode a vast area. One foot rested in the West, and the other was as firmly planted in the East. Beneath him rolled a busy world, and the extremities of his limbs were kept in constant communication with each other by the agency of telegraphic wires. This man of energy had done much. He had sown fruitful seed. And it had produced abundantly. But though he had grown rich he desired to become still more opulent, and when he heard the bitter wail of the denizens of Finsbury, and understood that, like the Israelites of old they had forsaken the ways of their fathers, and wished to take unto themselves idols made of grease and pomades, he said unto himself, "I am the man of the hour. I will hearken to their voice, and pay attention to their desires." Then did he remove from the scene of his rising fortunes, and fix upon a site in the open City-road, where he erected a glorious fane of most magnificent proportions and to this day it is known as the great marvel of the age, and is designated by the commercial world as the "Ticket-of-Leave" Emporium. History says there was a father and three sons The father rejoiced in the name of Robert, and gave his eldest son the same; the other two bore respectively the names of Albert and Frederick. Of the eldest son, Robert, we must speak of a man as we find him. Possessing all the energy of his father, much commercial tact, and a fair share of mental ability, he is capable of great things, and very possibly will achieve them. In all our intercourse with him we found him up to the mark, above all those pitiful littlenesses which characterise his brother Frederick, and, like a sensible man, open to conviction. To censure him for the faults of others shall not be our task, and when we speak of him it shall be with charity and courtesy. Of Albert it is only fair to say, that when nothing is known detrimental to a man's character it becomes a duty to mention his name with respect. Towards the third son, Frederick, we are bound by no scruples. He has sought publicity, and he shall have notoriety. Being young, he is, or ought to be, able to take his own part. Having so freely animadverted upon others he must expect animadversion himself. Coming before the world as an author he must submit to the judgment of the critics. Convicted as a libeller by the honest and impartial verdict of his countrymen he must bear the strictures of truth.'

Now the fact was that a civil action was brought against Mr. Frederick Hovenden for libel, and he let judgment go by default, and that was what the defendant would lead the public to believe was a criminal conviction by a jury. There could be no doubt that that article alluded to the prosecutor's firm, because it referred to the *Annual Catalogue*, which they published, and to the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*, which was also their property. The learned counsel read more passages couched in similar language.

The fact of the publication having been proved, the defendant contended that the articles quoted had no particular application, but that the comments were of a general character.

He was committed for trial, his own recognizances of £50 being accepted for his appearance.

On the authority of a private letter from Rome, the *Weekly Register* states that the name of a well-known peer will have to be added to the list of Catholics who have seats in the House of Lords. This nobleman is stated to have been received into the Catholic Church during the octave of the Epiphany by one of the English Bishops.

One of the effects of the opening of the Suez Canal is said to be an increased demand for the coal of Labuan. The coal in this small island, only fifty square miles in extent, is estimated at four hundred millions of tons. It is obtained at a depth of 240 feet from the surface, and European coal heavers and miners have been imported to teach the natives how to work in the mines. A large wharf is being constructed at which the largest ship in Her Majesty's service can lay alongside to coal, convicts being employed to load the fuel on board. At present the coal is brought down by a road steamer, but a railway is in course of construction, and will soon be finished. The Governor, Pope Hennessy, reports most favourably on the flourishing condition of the island.

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FEMALE THIEVES AT SUPPER.

To the chronicle of the entertainment given a fortnight ago by Ned Wright to the male thieves of the New-cut we can now add an account of a similar assemblage of their female companions in crime. Without wearying our readers by a description of the features common to both gatherings, a few words upon the characteristics peculiar to last night's audience (Jan. 26) may not be uninteresting.

To begin with a matter of the deepest interest to the company assembled on both occasions; the tickets yesterday contained the intimation, in prominent letters, that "no policemen will be suffered to enter the premises." Upon being asked why it had been found necessary to convey this reassuring piece of intelligence to the guests, Ned Wright explained, with some excusable vehemence of manner, that on the previous occasion, just as the thieves were on the point of separation a body of eight detectives—one from each division of police—forced their way into the hall and insisted upon remaining, to the manifest discomposure of the company. Ned Wright remonstrated with the officers, but in vain. They were bent upon utilizing the occasion, and doubtless employed their time to good purpose in becoming familiar with the faces of the thieves. It would certainly seem that the detectives allowed their zeal rather to outrun the bounds of fair play; and, at all events, Ned Wright took good care to prevent a repetition of the occurrence. But, either from the dread of official supervision, or because the women are fewer in number than the male thieves, it is certain that the audience last night was not half so large as on the previous occasion. Between seventy and eighty women, perhaps, were seated on the benches in the body of the hall. In the gallery a small company of male thieves had been permitted to take their seats; and as they displayed some tendency to larking, Ned Wright quietly asked a couple of "navvy brothers"—Christian men, of enormous muscular development—to step up-stairs to keep order, which they did very effectually. Below, no such provision was necessary. As might have been expected, the most striking difference between this gathering and that of the males was the superior degree of order and quietness that prevailed. The women and girls—some of them seemed hardly in their teens, others were wrinkled and grey—appeared to be grateful for the kindliness of feeling which had prompted the gathering, and abstained from the least outward display either of indifference or insubordination. They were, as we have said, of various years, from age down to extreme youth. A few had infants in their arms. As in the case of the men, there was no particular type of character impressed on their faces; by, in a rough manner, making allowance for a host of exceptions, they may be arranged in two classes, both sufficiently familiar to the police magistrate and the philanthropist. There were the robust and impudent young women, who combine some of the most disagreeable vices of the two sexes, always ready for mischief, always bent upon giving the utmost possible trouble to the authorities. In the casual ward they fight, in the workhouse they destroy their clothing, in prison they are systematically contumacious; before the magistrate, impudent, brazen-faced, and particularly addicted (after hearing their sentence) to declaring their intention to "do that little bit on their 'ead." In strong contrast to these incorrigible huzzies were the middle-aged, careworn women, with pinched faces and bent forms, who appear to have had all the vitality and vigour washed out of them. When they get into "trouble" never a word of complaint comes from their lips. They wring their hands, and moan, and tell pitiful stories of the hardness of their lives, and promise amendment if his honour will only let them off this once; and if his honour yields, it is ten to one that they are brought up before him again before the month is out for some fresh offence. This class of women, professional mendicant and occasional thief (*i.e.* on every available occasion), haunt the West-end streets, and profess to earn their living by the sale of cigar lights, their stock in trade never consisting of more than two boxes, representing a capital of one penny. We asked Mr. Wright for a rough estimate of the degree of criminality of the women. It appeared that the convictions recorded against their names varied in number from eight to but a single one; that in one case a woman had had two children born in prison; that they were not only thieves, but the associates and mistresses of men worse than themselves, and that, as a rule, they were chiefly addicted to "snide pitching," that is, smashing—in other words, passing bad money. We were given to understand that that branch of business was a good deal cultivated by them. [illegible] demeanour was extremely creditable. We did not observe among them the same evidences of sordid poverty as among the men. Their clothes were better, and their general appearance less disreputable. On the other hand, the rigour and hardships of their lot evidently told more severely on their *physique*, than was the case among the males; many of them suffered miserably from "churchyard" coughs. The soup and bread were eagerly eaten amidst much harmless mirth and joking. Nor could one fail to observe that even the brutalities of the ruffians with whom they associate had not altogether obliterated the natural ingenuousness of the softer and more sensitive sex. Thieves though they were, prostitutes, gin-drinkers, dwelling in noisome dens, amidst horrors almost unimaginable by the refined and educated, all of them were scrupulously attentive to the religious services in which they were invited to take part, and after the prayer dirty aprons were at work wiping away tears from the eyes of some among them. Doubtless, as Ned Wright is the first to acknowledge, the impression is too often but a fleeting one, and old habits are reassumed without even a struggle after something better. But it will be time enough for us to make this a matter of reproach when we have once thoroughly gauged the enormous difficulties that obstruct, for them, the road to a better, a more decent, and a more becoming mode of life.

The supper was followed by a hymn, taken from the compilation prepared by Mr. Wright. The refrain was one of those catching iterations introduced, we believe, in the time of the religious "revivals," in which women joined in heartily. Ned Wright then said that he would now wish them to sing a piece which many of them had known from childhood. It was a little surprising, after this exordium, to hear him lead off with the chant, "I will arise and go unto my Father," but the audience caught it up, and followed the strain in what was certainly an untutored but not ineffective manner. He next offered up a prayer, in the course of which he contrasted the "iron hand" of human rule with the "loving guidance" of their Divine Father; besought that "sinner and Saviour might meet together that night," and prayed that the "light of the sun of righteousness might shine upon and calm the dark and troubled waters of their souls." The petition was earnest and homely, without descending into the rant sometimes heard in Nonconformist chapels.

The specimens we gave a fortnight ago of Ned Wright's qualities as a preacher to the poor will have enabled our readers to understand the attraction he possesses for men and women who are so dull, heavy, degraded, or careless, that the pulpit oratory of all the most eminent divines of the day would be absolutely ineffectual with them. Last night Mr. Wright endeavoured to urge upon his hearers the necessity of "setting out at once, and finally on the road to heaven." He said that a few weeks ago the bills outside the Victoria Theatre told them that it was "never too late to mend."

"Ah! but sometimes it is. It is not too late now for you—yet it may be. Only a day or two ago I stood by the deathbed of one for whom there was no repentance. You should have seen that old and grey-haired woman in the agony of dying. She wanted me to pray. I tried to, but I could not. The Heavens seemed like brass; God would not hear me. But I tell you that I think if that wretched woman had had ten thousand worlds in her hand to give away, she would have given them all for the hope of eternal life. But it could not be done. It was too late for her. It will be too late for you also, unless you avail yourself of the love that is now running after you, even as, eighteen hundred years ago, it ran after the thief on the cross."

Here is an illustration of the *argumentum ad mulierem*:—

"Now, all of you know well enough—too well, I dare say—what it is to stand before an earthly judge. You know that, as you are wont to say, it 'takes the steel out of you.' It is all very well to talk about it beforehand, and to say 'if he gives me such or such a term, I'll give him my boots.' But when you are really in his presence the case is very different. You don't feel that you can do much, yet you can do something. Now, I have seen policemen in the witness-box stand and swear to the blackest lies that ever were coined in hell, and you know that if you are in trouble you can sometimes get Bessy or Martha to swear that black is white in order to get you out of it. But on the day when the Judge of all mankind appears, I warn you that all secrets of all human hearts shall be revealed, and by that revelation you will have to stand or fall."

His method of encouragement was this:—

"Many of you are afraid of what will happen if you forsake your old ways. Well, no one has more cause to know what that is than I have. But I tell you that God will take care for you, as he did for me. Why, after my conversion, I was thirteen weeks and two days without earning a penny. I lived in a two-roomed cottage—a miserable home. Ah, I can see it before me now, though it's many years ago. Remember, I had two little children—one is in Heaven now, and the other is safe set on the road thither. I remember that afternoon when they cried from hunger and there was nothing but a bit of stale bread, which my wife and I divided between them. Ah, how the devil kept on suggesting to me, 'Why don't you go out and get some money, as you know how to,' and the pain was such that the tears started from my eyes and rushed down my cheeks like rain, and my heart beat like the clapper of a bell. My wife saw it, and she said, 'Never mind, Ned, don't cry. A crust with Christ is better than all the world without him.' Well, I trusted in the Lord, and the day wore on till about four o'clock, when a man came to my house and told me of a job, and I went to work and got 2*s*., and from that day to this I thank God that I have never wanted for a pound."

At the conclusion of the address the women were informed that those among them who desired to live a better life would receive assistance and counsel by applying on the morrow at that place, and they were then each presented with a parcel containing two-thirds of a quartern loaf, some tea and sugar, and two or three religious publications. The funds in behalf of the New Cut Gospel Hall Mission have come in more freely during the last fortnight, in consequence of the attention drawn to the work in our columns or in those of a contemporary. It only remains to add that Mr. Wright expresses a confident belief that these two "soup suppers" have been and will yet be the instrument of turning into honest men and women many who have been hitherto classed as "professed thieves."—*Standard.*

THREE SISTERS DROWNED IN LOCHLEVEN.

On Saturday last (Jan. 22), Kinross and the surrounding neighbourhood were suddenly thrown into a state of intense excitement by a rapidly spread rumour that the Misses Steedman had gone to the loch, and having fallen through the ice, had perished in the water. At first it was difficult not to think that the rumour was grossly exaggerated through excitement and alarm. But it was soon ascertained that it was only too true. It appears that about half-past one they had left their house with their skates for the purpose of having an hour's recreation on the loch. As generally when out walking, they took a favourite dog with them. On reaching the loch they sat down on a seat by the side of it; but whether for the purpose of putting on their skates, or with the intention of waiting for the coming of a friend who had promised to meet them and skate with them, cannot now be known. The dog started off on the ice after the wild fowl on an open portion of the loch, and when it had gone some few yards the ice gave way with it. Miss Steedman went to help it out of the water, and on seeing her on the ice, some workmen who were employed at the boat-house shouted to warn her back. She looked in the direction of the persons shouting; but probably not understanding their cries as a warning, and having a generous anxiety to save the dog, persisted in going to its help. When she was attempting to lift it out, the ice gave way with her. She cried to the third sister "Maggie, help me," and she, instinctively obeying the impulse of her sisterly affection, hastened on the ice, which at once broke, and she was plunged beside her sister. The second sister, seeing the other two struggling in the water for life, bravely went to their assistance; but, alas, it was only to make another victim. With the utmost expedition a boat was forced through the ice to their rescue, but by the time help reached them they were quite insensible. They were speedily taken on shore, and every possible exertion was used under the direction of Dr. Monro, in order to their resuscitation. All efforts proved vain, for life had fled. Within little more than an hour from the time when they had left their home, buoyant with life and hope, they were borne back to it lifeless, there being no unmoved heart and few dry eyes as the conveyance passed slowly up the town with their remains. It is unnecessary to add that this untoward event has made a profound impression throughout the whole district. The three sisters were in the bloom of life, their respective ages being twenty-four, twenty-two, and twenty. They were highly accomplished and universally esteemed, and as they were known in an extensive circle of acquaintance, their untimely end will awaken deep sorrow in many hearts. The most intense sympathy is felt with the stricken parents and their remaining son and daughter.—*Scotsman.*

CROQUET.

Some people have fancied that croquet was a little on the decline last summer, and that the enthusiasm for this innocent game had visibly abated. This, we must confess, was our own impression, founded, we dare say, like most impressions, on insufficient data. Here and there in sophisticated circles croquet may possibly have lost somewhat of the freshness of its first attractions, as the game of all others in which the everlasting battle between the better and the worse half of the human race can be fought with equal weapons, and on a fair field without favour; but the truth seems to be that the game was passing into a new, we know not whether a better or a happier phase, and becoming, instead of an ingenious disguise for flirtation and an "arm" of that service to which archery belongs, a severe and serious masculine diversion, [illegible] mallets and balls have been made heavier, and the croquet ground has been measured, where space permitted, 40 by 30 instead of 30 by 20. The ladies, however, will always be able to prevent croquet from degenerating into a milder form of cricket by insisting on their own game, and playing it, as the lady golf-players are wont to do, on a smaller scale of their own. At all events, it is impossible to speak of croquet as on the decline. Only last week it appears that a Croquet Congress was held in London at which a code of rules, drawn up by a committee of the "National Croquet Association" or some such title, was read, discussed, and finally voted. Some sort of croquet code was really wanting; for, in spite of manuals and rules published "by authority," the game was never played in two places alike. The new code we understand makes one concession to the ladies. The mallet may be held at discretion, lengthways or sideways; so that the ball be actually struck, and not scooped. Perhaps the ladies will not care much for this or any other alteration, since, as all croquet players know, they are a law unto themselves, and enjoy a practical impunity. Why indeed, in these days of Women's Rights, should they be bound by a code which men have made?

The new croquet code is very anxiously awaited in all the British colonies and dependencies, in India, in North America, in Australia, at the Cape, and in all parts of the continent of Europe where an English settlement is to be found. It may be remarked that croquet (whatever its origin) is in its present form a decidedly and distinctly English game. The Latin races ignore it altogether, while the Germans and Scandinavians, in a spirit of natural affinity, have adopted it and made it at home. The recent Congress may be congratulated on the liberality of their code. It would have been absurd to prescribe the weight or the colour of mallets and of balls. Different players in different countries and climates and on different lawns may in these matters please themselves.—*Daily News.*

THE LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, &c.

The "Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act" are descending into the field in all their energy, and are issuing, "at any cost to themselves," a placard intended to influence the Southwark election. As no names are appended to the document, and a placard is not a very expensive affair, we imagine that the cost to themselves will not be excessive. We hope, however, that the ladies who signed the document upon which we recently commented are not concerned personally in this matter. We can have no objection to public discussion of the question even by ladies, as indeed it is one upon which further information is much required; and any temperate argument from any quarter deserves to be respectfully received. But we object to this placard for two reasons; first, because it is full of gross misrepresentations, and secondly, because it is an appeal to the lowest popular prejudices. A good deal of laxity is generally allowed in elections; and we have the fullest toleration for all the ordinary appeals to buncombe, the British jury, and the sacred palladiums of our Constitution. Still as "ladies" avow themselves to be responsible for this precious production, and as ladies are claiming to take a share in political discussions generally, we may remark that they will prove their claims best by paying a certain homage to candour and fair play, even in the midst of their boldest flights of claptrap. They tell us, to quote from one paragraph, that there is "no jury," that "there is no legal proof required," and in the same breath that a woman has only "the terrible alternative of being taken before a magistrate and publicly examined, or having to endure the outrage and mental torture of a surgical examination." If they object to publicity, why do they complain of the absence of a jury? As a matter of fact, they know, or ought to know, that she has the alternative of a private or public interview before a magistrate, or may be at once dismissed by the surgeon. The worst that can happen is that a woman may have a false accusation made against her, as in one of the cases to which they refer in capital letters—a false accusation made by a woman's stepfather. Of course no law can guard entirely against such cases, though if any additional safeguards can be suggested, every one would be too glad to adopt them. Perhaps, however, the ladies judge rightly that such considerations are too refined for general argument, and they trust to raising a popular clamour in which all distinctions may be shouted down. It would be a waste of time to argue with such a document, and we will therefore merely say that their manifesto might easily be parodied with as much fairness as they display. We might say that the Association for the Preservation of Contagious Diseases declares to the people of Southwark that it is impious to take any measures for preserving health because God sends disease; that we ought not to make sanitary provisions in the case of unfortunate women, because it is wicked to recognize vice, but to retain criminal laws against them which everybody knows will never be executed; that if a man sins, the virtuous should make it as probable as possible that he and his descendants will suffer the most cruel torment to the permanent injury of the national health; that any law which puts restraints upon openly vicious persons is equivalent to encouraging them to be vicious; that the only safeguard of morality is physical misery; and that therefore we should keep up in our garrison and seaport towns great hotbeds of filth, disease, and vice, in order to spread the evil consequences as widely as possible; and that all this should be done in the name of common sense and the British Constitution. We admit that this would not be a fair account of the ladies' motives, though it is perhaps not more than a logical inference from the results of their actions. But when people appeal to ignorance by misrepresentation and bombast on a subject which specially requires cool common sense, they may get a few votes in Southwark, but they certainly go the right way to alienate reasonable men.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
321	Tantivey, Picknney	Aug. 21
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 26
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 24
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
911	Marietta, M Medanich.	Oct. 4
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
348	Theresa, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
103	Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1360	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 25
1025	Malleny, Scott	Oct. 30
1365	Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov. 1
1299	Jane Law, Black	Nov. 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 1
1759	Persia, Ellison—Blackwell & Co.	Nov. 9
1199	Keynon, Jenkins—J. P. Coraforth & Co.	Nov. 11
1249	Arundel, Crocker	Nov. 12
1245	Cashmere, Tobin	Nov. 12
1110	Schleswig Bride, Hansen	Nov. 16
	May Queen, Ross—M. Nusserwanjee	Nov. 17
1184	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 17
1184	Oberon, Towill	Nov. 18
1088	St. Fillans, Neilson	Nov. 18
1376	Becherdass Ambaidass, McInnes	Nov. 20
1315	Sapphire, Lievers	Nov. 22
1574	Lancashire Witch, Pheare	Nov. 22
1090	Royal Family, Cowing	Nov. 22
766	Golden Eagle, Muir	Nov. 22
1417	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23
1406	Sanderson, Humphreys	Nov. 25
1171	Thomas Seddon, McIntosh	Nov. 25
1393	Flying Venus, Cowley—E. Bate & Co.	Nov. 27
679	Lanretta, McPherson	Nov. 30
	Rothesay, Main	Nov. 30
1205	Erato, Jones	Dec. 2
1234	Quorn, Bird	Dec. 4
1161	Sir Charles Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 3
711	Polyxena, Slack—Owen & Okell	Dec. 7
1542	Arigona, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
1283	Assaye, McRitchie	Dec. 29
1363	Mahabuleshwur, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	Dec. 30
599	Alfred the Great, Odens	Jan. 8
991	Glen Tilt, Lewis	Jan. 14
582	Othercaps, Pearts	Jan. 20
915	Armenalla, Cochrane	Jan. 10
	Cassadra, Peters	Jan. 22
1550	Glensannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co.	Jan. 25
	FROM LONDON.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 19
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
847	Talbot, Oughten	Oct. 19
748	Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 3
696	Dragon, McLennon	Nov. 2
1086	River Krishna, Rice	Nov. 7
1094	Proserpine, Brogger	Nov. 8
1042	Earl Russell, Foe—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23
1416	Haddon Hall, Smith	Nov. 27
1293	Dilharee, Blissett—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 28
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
990	City of Nankin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 8
623	Clara, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
589	Sarah Anderson, Dickie	Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Cockburn	Jan. 7
1126	River Lune, Williams	Jan. 12
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
485	Ismailia (s)—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 15
1060	John Dryden (s)—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.	Feb. 25
790	Fire Queen (s), Day—W. Nicol & Co. (Suez)	Feb. 8
1310	Breadalbane (s), Maxwell	Jan. 28
496	Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 16
1087	Milbanke (s), Smith	Feb. 2
993	Riga (s), Tompson	Feb. 9
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
512	Marinus Angeline—at Aden Jan. 25	Sept. 8
1402	Spartan (s), Redhead	Feb. 6
518	Head Quarters (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan 21
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
686	Jupiter	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
680	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
445	Liberator	Nov. 1
1450	British Empire	Nov. 5
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
382	Colombo	Nov. 25
	FROM NEWPORT.	
1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1615	John Steuart, Lemon	Jan. 28
687	Calliope	Feb. 8
	FROM CLYDE.	
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
700	Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1380	Cathcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1400	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec. 17
979	City of Cashmere, Backett—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 22
	Glasgow Lloyd	Jan 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
	FROM ADEN.	
482	Reunion, Fernand—Blackwell & Co.	Jan. 21
	FROM HAMBURG.	
	Hermann Scheldt	Oct. 21
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
1214	Cornwallis, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 12
	Landsborough	Dec. 15
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
800	Cornubia—Wilson R. Bell & Co.	Oct. 30
	Cymrie	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20
	FROM BANGKOK.	
540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
950	Octavia	Oct. 15
699	Myaram Dyaram	Jan. 1
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
500	Ascendant	Jan. 27
	FROM BOSTON	
1116	Premier, Sweetser—Fanham & Co.	Dec. 1
1215	Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co.	Jan. 2
845	Nimdoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13
	FROM HARTLEPOOL.	
	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DAILY PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE

"BOMBAY ADVERTISING JOURNAL"

THIS PAPER, which it is proposed to issue in the style and form of the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette," a Publication long recognised as a most useful advertising medium in the Bengal Presidency, will be devoted exclusively to Advertisements, Notices, and Information, important to the Public at large.

It will be extensively circulated

FREE OF CHARGE

every morning (Sundays excepted), delivered at Private Residences, Public Offices, and Places of Business, in all parts of the Island.

Copies will be posted daily at convenient Public places in the Fort, and forwarded to the principal Towns in the Presidency.

The Charges for Advertisements have been fixed at minimum Rates, viz:—

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS OF TEN LINES AND UNDER

First Insertion .... Rs. 3
Second do. .... " 2
Third & succeeding Insertion .... " 1

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS:

First Insertion .... As. 4 per line.
Second " .... " 2-6 Pies per line.
Third & succeeding Insertion .... " 1-6 " do.

Continuous and standing Advertisements for long periods will be arranged for by Agreement.

Advertisements for insertion in the "Bombay Advertising Journal" will be received by us, at our Offices,

SASSOONS' BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE THE MINT.

The first Number will be issued with all possible despatch.

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 .... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,568
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,558
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 3/4
" " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" " on demand 1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland 1/11 5/16
Circular Notes 1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

R. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid grey CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be sound in all respects, goes well in single or double harness. Apply to

S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at T. CHATELAIN MON. A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street.

OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, a WINDMILL, by Gwynne and Co., London, the property of the Municipality.

The above Mill can be used for various purposes, such as grinding corn, turning all kinds of light machinery, &c., and with scarcely any expense. A plan of it can be seen, and full particulars respecting its mode of working, original cost, &c., obtained at the office of the undersigned, or that of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House, on all week days, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

All offers must be in writing, and the acceptance of the highest or any will rest with the Commissioner, to whom they will be forwarded.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

J. HARRINGTON, Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Storekeeper's office, Boree Bunder, 9th Feb., 1870.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE,

RECEIVED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
HAM, finest Cumberland, per lb.	1 1	1 3
BACON, best Wilts Middle per lb.	1 1	1 3
CHEESE, Double Glo'ster, per lb.	1 0	1 2
CHEESE, Gruyere or Parman, slices of about 6lb. in sealed tins, per lb.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED BY S. S. SUMATRA.

	Rs.	as.
Life in London, by Tom and Jerry	4	12
Manual of Qualitative Analysis, by Galloway	5	8
Anglican Adventures of Capn Mars	13	4
Barnum's Struggles and Triumphs	6	12
The Bible in India, by Jacolliot	5	8
Six Sisters of the Valley	1	4
Lord Falconberg's Heir	1	4
The Clockmaker, by Sam Slick	2	0
Campin's Principles of Machinery	8	12
Photographer's Annual for [illegible]	0	12
Hughes on the Prostrate Gland	2	0
Culley's Practical Telegraphy (new edition)	8	0
Owen's Manual of Pharmacy	0	12
Mrs. Stowe's History of the Byron Controversy	1	12
About's Le Fellah	1	12
Cherbuliez's Le roman d'une honnete Femme	2	4
Le Grand Anor	2	4
Sinclair's Concertina Instructor	2	4
New Cavalry Regulations for 1869	0	6
The Engineers' Field Book, Haskoll	2	0
Astronomy without Mathematics, by E B Denison	3	0
The Year Book of Facts for [illegible]	3	2
Baker on Long-span Railway Bridges	2	2
A Guide to Profitable Gardening, by Shirly Hibberd	2	12
Personal Recollections of English Engineers	9	0
Mechanical Dentistry, by Richardson	11	4
The Book of Landed Estate, Brown	13	0
Annual of Scientific Discovery 1869	4	12
The Ocean World, by Louis Figuier	10	0

Bombay, 21st February 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement
Crab Winches, Bench Vicekets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to and force [illegible] gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, com.

MAIN'S "PATENT CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally stated to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and height. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily forced; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against fences are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "B" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co. now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies cover the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET the Bungalow called BAULLAH HALL at Malabar Hill, near Police Station No. 20, from 1st March 1870, now occupied by Andrew Hay, Esq. For particulars apply to Mr. BOMANJEE JAMSETJEE MOOLLAH, at No. 19, Malabar Hill.

28th February 1870.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA. & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

16th November 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up [illegible] A First class selection of WINES [illegible]

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London."

(Signed) "JOHN STENSON
"Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE UPON BUILDINGS and their contents, charging reduced rates on risks taken in the Elphinstone Circle.

They also issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets .... Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate—so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

To-morrow Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their office, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort:—

An invoice of superior engraved table hanging side, bracket wall and chamber kerosine oil lamps of various descriptions with globes and chimnies, spare globes, cotton wicks and other lamps will be put up in small lots to suit the purchasers.

An invoice of silvered glassware, containing silvered glass, panoramic handsome vases, milk jugs, fruit stands, butter and preserve pots, sugar basins, centre pieces, goblets, silvered glass, also an invoice of best fancy goods in great variety.

Also, carved blackwood furniture comprising circular tables, tea-poys, blackwood table, globes on pedestals cut, glass decanters, rummers, conversation couches, camp, sofa and dressing tables, easy and arm chairs, hatstand, perambulators, iron bedsteads, plated articles, English iron beam scales, iron bolts, brass and copper bugles, fifes, hammers, money scales, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey madapollams, longcloths, dhoties, T cloths, scarfs, jaconets, &c.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF IRON.

This day Thursday, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co. will sell by public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P. M.—

B R } About 700 Bundles Hoop Iron, 1 inch and 1½ inch sizes.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.

3 cases mahogany dressing glasses
3 casks glassware.

An invoice of superior platedware, comprising table, piano and chamber candlesticks of different sizes with shades, coffee sets, tea pots, waitors of different sizes, butter coolers, dish covers, table dessert and tea spoons and forks, cruet stands of different sizes, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Essoof Ally Esmalljee & Co.:—

E. E. & Co. (In a diamond)—127 boxes Clay Pipe, ex Fifeshire.
2 casks Brass wire, ex British Sceptre.
51 cwt. lead pipes.
1 case containing tooth brushes, inkstands, and penholders, ex Ardgowan.
51 cwt. lead pipes, ex Elizabeth Ostle.

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will submit to public auction, at their rooms, a few articles of furniture, globe lamps, pictures, Parsee net shirts, pieces of white flannel, about 50 dozen of good sherry &c., &c., 20 railway rugs.

AT 2 P. M.

A new buggy on C springs, by Kesterton of London.
A new dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of very splendid and handsome household furniture, rich fancy goods, rich cut glass chandeliers, wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, valuable 8 day clocks, superb oil paintings, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments and figures, carpets, carriages, horses, &c., &c., at a house nearly opposite to the Gowallia Tank.

On Monday, the 7th, Tuesday, the 8th, and on Wednesday, the 9th March next, precisely, at 1 P. M., on each successive day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, an assortment of very rich and splendid household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., comprising an invoice of new very handsome fancy glassware, such as flowered and cut table sets for 12 persons, ruby and green hock glasses, sets of decanters, claret and water jugs, fancy butter and preserve pots, pickle jars, handsome dessert services, dishes, neat dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best electro-plated ware of first quality by Sarle and Sons, consisting of sets of hotwater dishes, mahogany cases of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cruet pickle and egg frames, handsome large tea trays, candlesticks, a very handsome plated dinner service consisting of only plates of all sorts, expressly ordered for the use of Parsee Gentlemen, sets of new best horned handled cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, handsome papier machie tea trays, elegantly carved blackwood open-worked furniture such as dining, circular, pier, sofa and writing tables, ladies davenports, handsome couches, sofas and settees, ottomans easy prodieu and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, teapoys, fancy China tables, table covers, first-rate large musical boxes, hanging panoramic balls, a pair of magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, several pair of smaller ditto, rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash and other makers, also, an invoice of very handsome chandeliers and hanging argand lamps of 12 and 14 inches, elegant porcelain and gilt kerosine oil suspension and bracket lamps, double and treble branched wall shades, some first-rate oil paintings in gilt frames, (women's costumes), fine engravings, handsome table ornaments, flower vases, figures and flowers with birds domes and stands handsome gilt clocks with domes, two sewing machines, rich English carpets, handsome bed and dressing room furniture, silk down quilts, garden chairs, bird cages, handsome porcelain flower pots with stands, teakwood verandah benches with rattan seat and back, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

On the 1st day of the Sale.

An excellent English built chariot with hammer cloth, by Edwardson and Chamberlain of London.

One English Mail phaeton by Silk and Sons.

Three new palanquin-shaped country-made shigrams.

One handsome English-built brougham with pole and shaft by Moss.

One English-built open-carriage in excellent condition by John Randall.

An excellent Cab buggy on C. springs.

A first-rate fast-trotting high-caste Arab bay horse, height 14½ goes in harness quiet and fit for a Charger.

A handsome bay Arab horse, 4 years old, goes in harness.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th February, 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jacconets, &c.

A few lots of sundry other articles.

AT 1 P. M

One useful fleabitten Arab, aged, goes in double and single harness.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid piano, brougham horse, &c., at Upper Colaba, Sea Side.

Tomorrow Friday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of the late Captain J. W Young, C. B. I. N., the same comprises rich cut glassware, blue and gilt dinner service, handsome China dessert ditto, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle and liquor frames, salver, butter pot, a mahogany case containing a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces, and 1 centre piece, sideboard, dumb waiter, arms and without arms chairs, screens, circular, pier, and card tables, with and without marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, chiffoniers, tea poys, bronze double and single light hanging argand lamps, four-post bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong English-built circular glass-fronted miniature brougham by Holmes, with a powerful hardworking grey horse and a set plated mounted harness.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY, by ORDER of the HIGH COURT.

On Saturday next, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are desired by Mr. William Adams, Receiver of the moveable estate of the late Manuel de Souza, to submit to public auction, by order of the High Court in Suit No. 371 of 1869, the undermentioned jewellery plate and platedware, viz.:—

1 pair plated vegetable dishes
1 ditto ditto silver ditto small
1 plated fish knife
1 silver goolabdanee
35 ditto spoons of sizes
26 ditto forks ditto
6 pairs gold bangles
4 gold chains
4 ditto plain rings
4 ditto rings with diamonds and pearls
2 head ornaments
6 ear ditto
2 neck chains of gold and beads

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved handsome household furniture, Elkingtone's best plate chest, rich crockery and glassware, argand chandeliers, first-rate oil paintings, a handsome fast-trotting high-caste Arab chesnut horse, goes quiet in harness and saddle, choice plants, &c., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowky.

On the 9th of March next, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, horse, &c., &c., the property of T. G. Beaumont, Esq. (proceeding to Europe.)

Full particulars will be hereafter given.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 24th February 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon (Darookhana) Bunder.

120 Logs 1st class teak
230 ditto 2nd ditto
50 Tons 1st class planks
25 ditto 2nd ditto
10 ditto scantlings of sizes 3 by 3 to 8 by 8
80 ditto boards ½ to 1½ inch

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers—

SALE of GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING.

On Monday, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms the following:—

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING—best quality, proved to 100 lbs. per square inch as follows:—

2955 feet each 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch in lengths of 9, 8, 6, 4½, and 3 feet each

120 elbows, 120 bends, 60 ties and 60 flanges for each size

AND WROUGHT IRON SCREWED TUBING—proved also as above, as follows:—

1477½ feet each 1, 1¼, and 1½ inch in 9, 8, 6, 4½ and 3 feet lengths, 60 elbows, 60 bends, 30 ties, and 30 flanges for each size

The above being suitable for steam water or gas are applicable in a variety of ways—for the ornamentation, by means of fountains, jets d'eau, &c., and the illumination of public places and buildings as well as private residences. Put the screw on and there you have it.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, the following:—

9 bales grey shirtings
5 " " madapollams
3 " " T cloths
4 cases white lappets
3 ditto T red scarfs

To close an account—

The remaining 32 cases of Messrs. Batger and Co.'s fresh oilmanstores consisting of

6 cases 12 dozen tart fruits apple and green gages
6 ditto 36 ditto tin marmalade
5 ditto 10 ditto quart calf foot orange lemon, Nouyeu and Punch and Vanille jellies
4 ditto 12 ditto pint ditto
1 ditto 4 ditto ½ pint ditto
10 ditto 60 ditto ½ pint assorted sauces
400 dozens light claret

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of jackwood and blackwood writing tables, cupboards, chairs, pigeon holes, treasure safe, &c., &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE of FURNITURE, &c.

On Wednesday, the 9th March, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, in the compound at the back of the Sheriff's Office, High Court, a quantity of furniture, &c., taken under a warrant of sale in Suit No 1 of 1870 by the Sheriff of Bombay. Full particulars of which appear in the Sheriff's Proclamation in the Times of India of the 22nd inst.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A good dog-cart light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250

A very fine open-carriage, at present used by one of the leading merchants in Bombay, about to proceed to England, to be parted with at the small sum of Rs. 900

A handsome powerful grey Arab horse, 6 years old nearly—14-3 with sound certificate—perfectly broken in to saddle, a matchless charger

Either of the above can be seen upon an hour's previous intimation being given to the undersigned

A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady; would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice

A magnificent bay Australian gelding, about 16 hands, a long and steady strider. The well known horse "Neptune" can be seen three hours after application.

An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete

An unusually genteel mail phaeton painted dark blue

TWO BOILERS 11 tons each with all things appertaining to them saved from the wrecked ship Bucentaur, can be seen on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba—

GRINDSTONES—A few of these of extra fine grain which give exquisite polish as well as edge—fitted on compact metallic frames suitable for the workshops, either of the Amateur or the Mechanic in the following sizes, 16, 18, and 20 inches diameter and ranging in price from only Rs 14 to 26 each, according to design of stand. There are but a few.

Bombay, 24th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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